PRICES GOING UP.
Owing to the present Exchange of 2 which is now pre-war level, and the prices in England still being high, our new stocks will have to be offered at higher prices in future. Old prices still in force till the present stock lasts.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

The Bombay Chronicle

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THIS IS YOUR CHANCE.
To purchase High Grade Quality Cycles & Motor Cycles at previous prices. Cycles from Rs. 135 to Rs. 285. Motor Cycles from Rs. 1150 to Rs. 1750. Quotations on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IX NO. 33 BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILING TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON
CALLINGS AT MARSEILLES
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1921		
16th April	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
23rd "	MANTUA*	10,902
30th "	SICILIA	6,702
7th May	SOMALI	6,794
14th "	NALDERA	15,225
21st "	MOREA	10,890
	CALEDONIA	7,572
4th June	SARDINIA*	6,580
11th "	DONGOLA	8,056
18th "	MALWA*	10,941
25th "	NORE	6,703

*Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.
P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. The running of this train via Boulogne has been resumed and the train is composed of Sleeping, Baggage and Restaurant Cars and the accommodation is limited to 96 passengers. Fare £12-10-0 inclusive Sleepers.
DOGS.—Under no circumstances can dogs be conveyed by the Company's passengers carrying steamers.

BRITISH INDIA COMPANY'S
SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLAYMOUTH ONLY.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1921		
20th April	MASSOBRA	8,288
5th May	ANDALA	8,246

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date.	Steamer.	Remarks
1921		
12nd April	MALWA	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sidney.
16th May	UNERA	Calls Colombo Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai
6th "	NARCUNDA	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sidney.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date	Steamer	Remark
April		
6th "	KAROA	E. & S. Africa 1 p.m.
7th	BUNDRA	Karachi & P. Gulf.
	LINGA	Karachi direct.
11th "	LHASA	Karachi Coasting

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage to P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.
MACHINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure
*Yoshida Maru No. 1.	J. Satow.	3,303	4th prox.	12th April
Bombay Maru.	S. Irie.	4,352	9th April	22nd April
Calcutta Maru.	G Matsushita	5,339	21st April	3rd May
Wakasa Maru.	B. Tsuda.	6,074	12th May	24th May
Hakata Maru.	T. Sasaki.	5,970	23rd May	4th June

*This steamer has no passenger accomodation.
For Freight and passages apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Liverpool Maru.	K. Takahashi.	8th April.	14th April.
Siam Maru ..	S. Kondo ..	7th "	19th "
Malay Maru ..	T. Shimazaki	22nd "	30th "
Luzon Maru ..	Y. Ishikawa.	27th "	4th May.
Kasado Maru ..	W. Muir	27th "	8th "
Indus Maru ..	R. Yano.	3rd May.	15th "

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA,
CONSTITUTED UNDER THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ACT 1920.
for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORISD CAPITAL.
2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each ... 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL AS ON 25TH MARCH, 1921.
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid 3,75,00,000
72,376 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid 90,47,000
4,65,47,000
RESERVE FUND as on 25th March 1921 ..... 3.54.52,800
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 25th March 1921 ..... 2,71.41,000
MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir Norcot Warren; Sir Robert Aitken.
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.
LONDON OFFICE.
2. Princes Street, E. C. 2,
Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Manager.
BRANCHES.

Agra	Hyderabad (Sind)
Ahmedabad	Indore
Ahmedabad City	Jalgaon (East Khandesh)
Akola	Jalpaiguri
Akyab	Karachi
Allahabad	Lahore
Alleppy	Lucknow
Amraoti	Madras (Mount Road)
Bangalore	Madura
Bellary	Managalore
Benares	Masulipatam
Bimlipatam	Moulmein
Bombay (Byculla)	Nagpore
Bombay (Mandvi)	Narayangunge
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Negapatam
Broach	Ootacamund
Calcutta (Clive St.)	Patna
Calcutta (Harrison Rd.)	Poona
Calcutta (Park St.)	Quetta
Calicut	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Cawnpore	Rangoon
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Salem
Chittagong	Secunderabad
Cocanada (Outstations Rajamundry and Narasapur)	Serajgunge (Pay Office)
	Simla
	Sholapur
Cochin	Sukkur
Coimbators (Sub-agency Elode)	Surat
	Tellichery
Colombo	Trichinopoly
Dacca	Trivandrum
Delhi	Tuticorin
Gunter (Outstation Bezwada)	
Hyderabad (Deccan) (Sub-agency Parbhan	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and nterest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. purchase and Sales effected. Interest and Dividend collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted. Rates. Copies of Rules. Powers of Attorneys etc., may be had on application at any of the ocal Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.
R. A. DON,
Secretary & Treasurer,
Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.
Subscribed Capital .....Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund .....Yen 50,000,000
Head Office—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fentien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagarsaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Riddo Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Ourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND 70,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 1 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL 62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 3,996,320
DIRECTORS:
1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esq.
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esq.
6. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
7. Jeshingbhai Ujanshi, Esq.
HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.
DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch, Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.
GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Subscribed Capital £1,800,000
Paid-up Capital £1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 750,000
Reserve Fund £1,050,000
HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay		Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru (Kalantan)	Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixe Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credit granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	47,28,900	0	0
Capital Paid-up	18,33,254	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,70,284	2	0

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay		Montgomery
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to,—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR MOTOR
(CAR, CYCLE, LORRY)
WITH THE
BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LD.
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Agency Applications Invited.

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113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-Officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
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Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents,
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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24, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT.
WANTED
WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.
The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. 2 and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

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In our Factory everything has been manufactured by machinery worked by electricity. We manufacture Galvanised Sheets, Petrol Drums, Anchor Brand Buckets, Water Tanks, Paint Drums, Tea Coffee and paint boxes, etc., etc., and all kinds of tin work used for military purposes. Every work will be done according to your sample in English Style with a guaranteed satisfaction.
RATES MODERATE.
Trials order is earnestly solicited.
MOOSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA.
oppo. Police Chowki, Null Bazaar,
Post No. 2, BOMBAY.

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SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK
5%
Investments mainly in or against Terminable "Government Securities and in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts, thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimising to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets
It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½%
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NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
MARTIN & Co
Managing Agents
Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier;
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi,
M. B. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent,
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)
G. N. B VAZ,
Branch Secretary;
LIPTON'S BUILDINGS,
33 Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
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THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.
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We Manufacture first Class BOOT, SHOES, SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS HOLDALLS SOILED LINEN BAGS and fancy Leather GOODS of every description. Guaranteed first Class Finish and workmanship.
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BOMBAY.

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the permanency and superiority of
"INKOTINE" INKS
and that is why—
they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of the Bombay Presidency.
For Particulars and Prices write to—
G. S. RANADE & CO
GOVERNMENT INK CONTRACTORS
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Where Manufacturers and Wholesale Distributors display samples of their commodities on payment of fees for such display.
Where orders are booked for you at exhibitors' standard prices without the least addition of any profits.
Where any business information you need is yours for the mere asking.
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ADMISSION FREE.
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MARBLE BUST OF LOK. TILAK

The Marble bust of Lok. ordereded by him and purchased by his Sons is now to be seen at his Gayakwad Wada, Poona.

His son writes :—

TO THE EMINENT SCULPTOR
MR. Wagh,

DEAR SIR,

The marble bust of my revered father the late Lok: Bal Gangadhar Tilak, which you made for us with such arduous labour has really been a complate success, and I liked it extremely. Other members of our family highly appreciated your work and we all pray to the Almighty for your prosperity. With kind regards.

Poona City, 11-2-1921. Sincerely Yours
(Sd.) Shridhar Balwant Tilak

Similar busts and statues of Lok and other eminent persons will be available at the Premier sculpture studio, Girgaum Bombay.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

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Total Assets.	£23,70,000

We have been appointed Agents for the above Society for Fire Insurance business and are prepared to accept Risks at Tariff Rates.

KILACHAND TEVCHAND & CO.,
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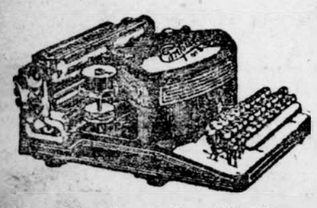
THE
Royal Yakuti.

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe. America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT—(Kathiawar). India.

No. 2 MODEL



Rs. 330 Complete with Case.

Columnator, Ball-bearing Carriage, Back Spacing Key, Margin Release Key, Automatic Ribbon Reverser, Wheel Escapement, Triple Line Spacer, Lighter, Touch, Highly Finisned

empire Typewriter Agency,
281, Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

YOUR FAMILY FRIEND

We cure all aches and pains and sprains, inflamation, cough, cold, cuts bruises, etc.

AMRUTANJAN

The first-aid family remedy, Costs 10 As. Only. Get one and keep it handly can be had everywhere

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A BOON TO THE MOTORISTS

THE KING MOTOR TAXI-CAB CO

[AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS] AND SPECIALISTS.

Direct importers of motor accessories and spare parts, Dealers in all makes of tyres and tubes and lubricating oil, etc.,

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Sandhurst Road,

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HEALTH RESTORER.

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.
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SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the Safest and most Reliable Remedy for

TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM

the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

MUSTA CREME

The latest scientific remedy surpassing all Balms and Liniments on the market.

MUSTA CREME may be used with good results for Rheumatism, Lumbago, Tonsilitis, Stiff-neck, Bronchitis, Sore-Throat and similar Lung affections. MUSTA CREME is combination of essential oil of Mustard in an ointment base. It is superior to any Mustard plaster. MUSTA CREME WILL NOT blister, and is ready for instant use. Directions for use enclosed with each bottle, packed in attractive cartoon.

Price per bottle Rs. 1-4-0.

Manufactured by—MACKESSON & ROBBINS New York

Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency:—

I. G. Gajjar & Co.,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

Wholesale and Dispensing

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SURAT AGENT :—THE SURAT MEDICAL STORES.

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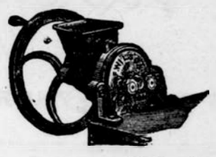

1. Space, Time and Labour are saved.
2. Grains can be ground fines and coarse at will, one pound in two to five minutes.
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Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

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Public Accountant.
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MEASHAM LEA,
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Municipal Office,
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IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 16th instant that day being a Public Holiday (Ramnavami) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 8th April, 1921. C 8856

THE BRITISH INDIA BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION, LTD.

(110/111, Great Western Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort.)

NOTICE.

THE above Corporation has commenced business on and from the 9th April, 1921, at their present temporary premises at 110/111, Great Western Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. For Rules of business and other particulars please apply to the GENERAL MANAGER at the above address.

Bombay, 9th April, 1921. C 8948

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Steamer	Tons	Sailing about	Remarks
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(Sd.) T. R. S. KYNNERSLEY,
A. M. Inst. C.E.,
Assistant Engineer,
In Charge Schemes 6 and 57. C8955

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we have this day opened a Cotton Jetha at Colaba in our Temperance Hall Building and are prepared to receive consignments of Cotton for sale; also, orders to buy ready cotton as also to buy or sell forward cotton on terms to be arranged. Owing to limited space, orders will be received at present only as space permits. All orders, ready or forward, entrusted to our care will be faithfully carried out. For terms etc., please communicate with

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Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents,
Nanjee Building,
Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone Address "SEAWORTHY."
Telephone 83, 5815 Office.
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Telephone 4341 Colaba.

Dated, 9th April 1921.
Chaitri New Year, Samvat 1977. R 2925

THE SASSOON SPG. & WG. CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th April, 1921, at 3-45 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1920.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of a Director and to re-elect him.
4. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 18th April, 1921, to WEDNESDAY, the 27th April, 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
FRAMROZ RUSTOMJEE MISTREE,
Secretary.

No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort,
Bombay, 6th April, 1921. C 8943

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS, together with copies of certificates, testimonials, etc., are invited so as to reach the Director of Public Instruction, Poona, not later than 30th April, for 5 temporary Lectureships on Rs. 250—2 in Marathi, 2 in Guparti, and 1 in Kanarese—at Government Arts Colleges in the Bombay Presidency. Sound educational experience and a genuine knowledge of the vernacular language and literature concerned are essential. C 8952

DIRECTORATE OF DEVELOPMENT.

OLD CUSTOM HOUSE YARD, FORT, BOMBAY.

VILLE PADLE TOWN PLANNING SCHEME NO. 2.

To all to whom it may concern.

I, Captain E. M. GILBERT-LODGE, Arbitrator appointed by Government in their order No. S. A 592, dated the 9th February, 1921, do hereby give notice under Section 30 of the Town Planning Act that the Arbitration proceedings in respect of the above scheme will open at the offices of the Development Directorate, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 11-30 a.m. when all person interested in the Lands included in the scheme should attend and state their objections if any to the draft scheme.

E. M. GILBERT-LODGE,
Land Manager,
Development Directorate. C 8951

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIFF, PEDDAPURAM.

Sc. 30/1921.

MUPPANA ANKAYYA, ... Plaintiff
Peddapuram.
ARINI KESAVARAO ..... Defendant now residing at Bombay.

A SUIT was filed for Rs. 38-3-3, the balance due on a pronote executed by defendant in favour of plaintiff, which stands posted to 30-4-21 for disposal. The suit will be decided ex-parte if defendant does not appear in person or by authorised Agent on or before that date.

(Sd.) K. KAWARAZA,
Pleader for Plaintiff.
4-4-21. C8950

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of GULABDAS NARBHERAM, of Bombay Bania Hindu Merchant, a widower, residing at the time of his death in Kandewadi, outside the Fort of Bombay, ... Deceased.

1. RATILAL NARANDAS and 2 JATANTILAL RATILAL, both of Bombay Bania Hindus Share Brokers, residing at Kandewadi, outside the Fort of Bombay, the executors of the above mentioned deceased ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eighth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

(Sd.) D. N. KHANDALAWALLA,
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

The 8th day of February, 1921.
(Sd.) RATILAL NARANDAS & another.
8957 Petitioners-in-person.

SALES BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION SALE of the right, title and interest in the immoveable property situate at Kumbharvada without the Fort.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir Mehta & Somjee, Attorneys for Mr. Soorchand Shivram 2nd Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Heera Vella the Mortgagor, Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction in pursuance to the power of sale reserved to and vested in the Mortgagee under an indenture of Mortgage dated the 19th April 1920, between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, all the right, title and interest of the mortgage in the undermentioned property on WEDNESDAY, the 13th April 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises subject to the first mortgage dated 10th November

SCHEDULE.

All those pieces or parcels of land of quit and ground rent tenure situate lying and being at Kumbharvada Street outside the Fort containing by admeasurement 662 7/9 square yards and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 1-37, 1937 and 1942, New Nos 9073, 9074 and 9078, Old Survey Nos. 325 325, 324 and New Survey Nos. 5008, 5003, 5000 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 7661 7662 Street Nos. 162, 64, 66, 68, 170, 72 74 76 78 180 and bounded asfollows that is to say on or towards the East by the Kumbharvada Street on or towards the West by the sweeper's pasage on or towards the North by the house of Kashinath Vithoba Sakharam and on or towards the South by the house of Suleman Abdul Wahad.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somjee, Attorneys for the 2nd Mortgagee at their office Cama Building Medows Street, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th April, 1921.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 11th inst 1921 at 1 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Tamba Kanta Pydhown, near Hanuman Temple by order of the Office concerned and on account and at risk of the National Spinning Weaving and Hosjery Mills Ltd., Hornby Road.

15 cases each 200 lbs. Warp English No 36s.
5 cases each 200 lbs. Weft English No. 20s.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia's Charities, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY MONDAY, the 11th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. Ralli Brothers Office Fort.

A large lot of building materials such as doors, windows, planks, rafters, pillars beams, etc.

The above is now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A Splendid Opportunity for Merchants desirous of securing New Business or for Banks or those requiring a large Shop on the corner two roads at Hornby Road, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of a large "Cash Chemists Shop" with all its stock-in-trade and goodwill and lease of the shop situate on corner of two roads at Hornby Road, under instructions from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY MONDAY, the 11th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises all the stock-in-trade, goodwill and lease of the shop in one lot. The goods consists of medicines, drugs, furniture, show-cases, perfumery, toilet goods, multigraph, cash register, dispensary stock, tables, chairs, clocks, safes, collapsible gates of show windows, etc., etc.

As the Vendor going to England.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, BUILDING MATERIALS AND FITTINGS FOR REMOVAL.

Under instructions from the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction in the compound of the Prince of Wales Museum, Fort, opposite the College of Science.

A large lot of corrugated Iron sheets, buildings, sheds, stores, fittings, etc., erected in the compound of the Prince of Wales Museum for temporary purposes.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 17th April 1921 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Ridge" Winter Road Malabar Hill very valuable and handsome made to order house hold furniture very old solid blackwood open carved furniture rich glass crockery and platedware, English mahogany dining table, arm chairs, by Roberts, sideboard and dumb-waiters, rich carpets table, E. fans, and lamps, rich artistic made cabinets, fancy vases and ornaments, old China ware one handsome brass clock under glass case rich pictures, single and double bedsteads, mirror and panel door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, single and double meatsafes, hat stands, English ice box, English Stove Aluminium utensils, valuable garden pots, etc. etc.

The property of Mrs. S. B. Gibbs.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 11th April, 1921.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20, APOLLO STREET FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

Outright Auction Sale of Silver and Plated ware, fancy colored glass sprays, gold watches and chains, cutlery, stationary, smoking requisites, sports and game goods, perfumery, silver presentation articles, travelling fibre trunks, suit cases, hosiery brand new cottage piano, etc. etc., in convenient lots at Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co.'s Auction Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 11th day of April at 2-30 p.m.

Goods now on view.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS "MANECK HOUSE" ON GOWALIA TANK ROAD, CUMBALLA HILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of April, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Messrs. Forbes and Co., Attorneys for the second mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Narmadashankar Harjiwan Joshi and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the second Mortgagee by the Indenture of second Mortgage dated the 16th day of February, 1920, and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the second Mortgagee of the other part, the undermentioned property, free from the claim of the first Mortgagee Mr. Bhimdivalla for Rs. 1,50,000 with interest under Indenture of Mortgage, dated 16th day of February, 1920.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground containing by admeasurement one thousand six hundred and seventy-seven (1,677) square yards or thereabouts situate, lying and being at Cumballa Hill, Altamount Road, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay under Old Nos. 583 and 667, New Nos. B/2782 and 3011, Old Survey Nos. 64, 82, 64 and 65 and New Survey No. B/7083 together with the messuages, tenements, buildings, hereditaments, structures, fixtures and premises, etc., erected and standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3429 (D and 3429 (1A) and Street Nos. 1 and 2, Altamount Road, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Framroz Dinshaw Tamporewalla and others, on or towards the West by the property of Ratanji Shapurji Tata, on or towards the North by the property formerly belonging to Shorabji Palanji Frenchman and now to Mirza Mahomed Shirazee and on or towards the South by the Gowalia Tank Road and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Mortgagor's tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Forbes and Co., Attorneys for the second Mortgagee, at their office in Hummam Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th April, 1921.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE LINSEED MERCHANTS.

Auction Sale of 181 Bags of Linseed.

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros. and on accoun and risk of Setth Beharilal Koonjlal Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on Tuesday the 12th April, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Ralli Bros, Dana Bunder.

Godown L lane the following:—

181 Bags of Linseed.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURES.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY MONDAY, the 11th April, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furnitures, such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, armed and armless chairs, mirror door cupboards, writing and dressing tables, fancy teapoys, cupboards, bookstands, Insolvents Godrej's safes, hose pipes rubber sheets, motor car, etc., etc.

By the order of the Solicitors concerned. The property of late J. J. W. Danial's wearing apparatus, such as tweed, cashmere flannel, Holland and cotton suits coats, jackets, gurnseys, drawers, shirts, etc., trouser, press, razor set, boot, shoes and other sunderies and jewellery such as buttons, tie pins, etc.

By order of the office concerned.

2 tins black Jeysubs.
15 tins cough lozenges.
30 cases each containing 20 tins of assorted drops, each tin of 14lbs. nett.
1 case ladies shoes containing 306 pairs.
1 case aniline dye.
10 cases sulpher blue and Dirrect Blue Dye.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the official assignee of Bombay and assignee of the estate and effects of the following insolvents.

The insolvent Kanthal Lalbhai property:—chairs, cupboards Mehta Boxes, writing table, copying press, clock, electric fans.

The insolvent Kedarnath Kishanchand and other property:—One safe one Mehta box electric table fans, etc.

The insolvent Ishwardas Kalidas' Property: One safe, writing table, Mehta box, chairs, picture frames, Remington Typewriter clock, screen, etc. etc.

The insolvent T. D. W. Gillespie's property: one motor car No. 1096 stelite makes.

The insolvent Haridas Karmkadas Babu's property. Cupboards, chairs, safe, trunks, table, clock, picture frames, mirror, copper coins, metal pins, rings, lockets tools, switches, and light holders, etc. The insolvent Norbert Charles Dutt alias Charles Dutt traded as alias Morgan & Co.'s property

Rubber bundles sheets.
Rubber Hose pipes.
Rubber sheets of making stamps.
Rubber Asbestos sheets.
Rubber washers.

Roll top office table, chairs, cupboards, standard scale with weighs, Voucher cabinets, screen, safe with stand and key, etc., etc.

By order of the parties concerned:

1 bale white embroidered magelin.
1 bale black embroidered magelin.
3 bales Grey shirting.
10 pieces chocklet and black chintz

By order of Ralli Bros. lot of muimul, dhoti, etc.

By the order of Insurance Co.

2 bales of Japan sheeting No. 31 36" by 38 by 30 30 pieces in a bale.

One 4imph maker 6½ h.p. zenith carburetor and bose magneto with side car in working order car No. 2852.

Carriages, horses, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th April, 1921.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF A DODGE MOTOR CAR.

Under instructions from G. S. Hardy, Esq., I.C.S., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 15th April, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the new Custom House, Bellard Road.

1 Dodge Motor Car (4 seater).

AUCTION SALE OF COUNTRY SHOES: KIT BAGS: LEATHER PRICES: TWINE NAWAR COTTON: WATER BOTTLES COTTON CANVAS, SEWING MACHINE.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 13th April 1921 at 3 P.M. (S. T.) at Bapty Road near Two Tanks on account of the concerned the abovementioned goods salved from the late fire that occured in the godown of Lala Dinanath Hemraj.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 11th April, 1921..

AMUSEMENTS.

THE END!
THE 5th & THE FINAL WEEK!
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers' present
"The Hawk's Trail"
featuring the celebrated Screen Stars
KING BAGGOT
together with the two most Beautiful Women on the Screen.
Rhea Mitchell
and
Grace Darmond
SEE THE GREAT FINALE
Four shows at 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)
A Side-Splitting Comedy in the programme.
Globe Cinema
(Sandhurst Road.)

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.
Every Day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF VAUDEVILLE PROGRAMME.
SEE GRAND NEW DANCES BY MLLE DEROUET.
SEE GRAND NEW MUSIC BI-BO.
SEE Bi-bo playing Mandoline
SEE Bi-bo playing One String Instrument
SEE Bi-bo Playing Five Instruments at one time.

Also the successful 6 reel Picture:
"THE A. B. C. OF LOVE"
A romantic photo drama. A charming storp of a pretty, innocent and ignorant little country maid who teaches her husband what true love is.

BEAUTIFUL SCENERY!
INTERESTING PLOTS!!
EXCELLENT ACRING!!!
Prices:—Re. 1-8. 1, Ans. 8 and 4 (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.) Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY
LAMINGTON ROAD

A Western Serial Sensation!
If You Enjoy
Quick Red-Blooded Action!
A Tale of Adventure Amid Rocky Peak And Yawning Canyons!
A Fiery Flaming Romance!
Mind-Baffling Mystery;
Then See
Ruth Roland
IN
Ruth of The Rockies
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
PATHE CARTOON
ALIAS ALADDIN
Vanty Fair maid Comedy
TIME
7. 8-45 & 10-30 p m. Daily
Matinee—Bank Holiday & Saturday at 5 p. m. and Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

To-night
AND
THIS WEEK
Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS present
A STAR OF A THOUSAND MOODS.
NAZIMOVA
IN A PLAY OF A THOUSAND DELIGHTS.
"THE RED LANTERN"
It is a story of China and is full of the mysteries of that strange land. The plot centres around a young woman who is not Western and who is not Eastern, but through whose viens runs the blood of hemispheres both spheref.
TO-NIMT——THIS WEEK!
A DRAMA OF AN EURASIAN GIRL,
(7 Reels—7,000 feet.)
Starring the Supreme.
NAZIMOVA
In a thrilling Love Story!
A Comedy in the Programme.
4 Shows at 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)
PRICES AS USUAL.
West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road).

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
6-30 NIGHTLY 9-45
A NOVELTY SERIES!
"Our girls and their Physique"
How British Girls are trained in Physical Culture featuring.
ENA BEAUMONT
The famous English example of perfect English Beauty and Physique.
Harold Lloyd
in his
Double Barreled Comedy
"An Eastern Westerner"
Will make you laugh all over, Shake like a bowl of jelly, and quiver with merriment.
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S SHOOTING TRIP AT GONDIA
Pathe Pictorial
PATHE GAZETTE.

The Empire
DAILY 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p. m.
"The House of Glass"
Max Marchin's stage success turned into a screen triumph
BY
"Clara Kimball Young"
AND HER OWN COMPANY
"Crash!"
Her confession shattered the walls of her house of glass, wherein she had lived in hourly expectancy! She could not help it—she had to confess to her husband as terrible a story as a woman ever had to tell. She had tried to hide beneath the moulting wing of matrimony, but found that even the wives of the great must pay for their foibles and their sin.
PATHE GAZETTE
PAIR OF GLOVES
COMIC

THE EMPRESS
DAILY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A KENTUCKY DRAMA FLAVORED WITH ROMANCE
"FORBIDDEN VALLEY"
featuring
May McAvoy with Bruce Gordon
WHAT IS THE FORBIDDEN VALLEY? WHEN THE "WITCH WOMEN" PROPHESIED THAT THE SEED OF MITCHELL WOULD RISE UP AND SMITE; NO MITCHELL DARED COME TO THE VALLEY.
BUT THE LOVE FLOWER BLOOMED IN THAT FORBIDDEN VALLEY AND WHEN EVERYTHING POINTED OUT TO THE GIRLS SWEETHEART BEING THE HATED ENEMY OF HER FAMILY
GAUMONT GRAPHIC
HOME STRETCH
comic.

Cinema Majestic
(Tram Terminus.
Four Shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
TO-NIGHT
The Brother's Vitagraph Serial
SECOND INSTALMENT
THE
Silent Avenger
featuring
the famous Athletic hero, the King of THRILLS
William Duncan
Programme includes in 2 part Comic.

To-night! at 9-30 p.m.!! Every night!!!
Near Charni Road Station.
2nd WEEK.
PATWARDHAN CIRCUS
and
MENAGERIE OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.
Public and Press are quite pleased with our performances for nothing of the kind has ever visited Bombay.
MATINEES EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY AT 5 P.M.
MOTOR JUMP! LEAP FOR LIFE!!
By Mr. J. CARSON
This jump takes place on every Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday during the week.
V. G. PATWARDHAN, *Proprietor.*
R. V. PATWARDHAN, *Manager.*

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

New York, 8th April, 1921.

To-day's Prices.

May	11 62
July	12 15
October	12 72

Liverpool, 8th April, 1921.

May	7 72
July	7 99
October	8 14
January	8 26

London, 8th April, 1921.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/8 3/4 Steady
Bar Silver Spot	33 3/8 Dull
Bar Gold	104/11 Quiet

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 7th April 1921

To-day's prices

April	
May	7.66+32
June	7.80+38
July	7.96+32
Aug.	
Sep.	
Oct	8.08+31
Nov.	
Dec.	8.32+38
Jan.	8.24+36
Feb.	
Mar.	

London, 7th April, 1921.

English Best Selected Copper	£70
Standard Copper G M B	£69 1/4
Tin Block	£151
Linseed Calcutta April-May-June	
" " Buyers-Quiet	£14 1/2

EXCHANGE.

London, 7th April, 1921.

On London at Paris	54 97
" Italy	88 97
" Germany	£242 50

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16 63
Christiania	24 43
Amsterdam	11 32 7/8
Switzerland	22 62
Belgium	52 83
Athens	54 13

Liverpool, 7th April, 1921

Mid American	7.78

WHEAT.

London, 6th April, 1921.

AUSTRALIAN—F. A. Q.	76/6 Paid.
Do. Grades A.	73/6 Paid.
Do. " B.	68/6 Paid.
WHEAT Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs C. I. F.—May-June	72/6 Paid.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£14
Hongkong Bank	£95
National Bank	£37

SEEDS.

London, 6th April, 1921.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold April-May Sellers	£16 1/4
RAPESEED, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship...	
RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May Sellers...	£14 1/4
TONE OF RAPESEED:—	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May Nominal Steady.	£17 1/4
TONE OF LINSEED:—	
LINSEED, Argentine (La Plata) April-May Paid	£13 1/2
Do. March-Paid Full Rates	£14
COTTONSEED. Bombay (sound delivered per tone). April-May.	£9 1/2
TORIA RAPESEED:— April-May Sellers...	£17 1/4

COTTON

Liverpool, 7th April, 1921

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool,	3,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	
" " Sales of East Indian	
" " Imports	

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Egyptian F G F Spot Quiet.	7 78
Sakels	17 00

New York, 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

May	11 78
July	12 31
Oct.	12 87

New Orleans 10 a. m.

May.	11 59
July	11 90

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, 7th April, 1921.

To-day's prices

April	14/85
May	14/75
June	14/75
July	14/75
Aug.	14/70
Sep.	14/75
Oct.	14/80
Nov	14/85

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, 7th April, 1921

To-day's Prices

April	7 51
May	7 67
June	7 73
July	7 87
Aug	7 95
Sep	8 03
Oct	8 09
Nov	8 14
Dec	8 19
Jan	8 21
Feb	8 24
Mar	8 27

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, 7th April, 1921

M G. Bengal Good	4 10
" " Fairly Good	4 50
" " Fine	4.85
Sllowunggas, Good	
" " Fully Good Fine	
No. 1 Oomra Good	5.10
" Fully Good	5.60
" Fine	5.85
M.G. No. 1 Oomra, Good	
" " Fine	
" Broach Good	5.40
" " Fully Good	5.75
" " Fine	5.90
" Scinde, Good	3.98
" " Fairly Good	4.48
" " Fine	4.73

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 7th April, 1921

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		13,000
" Exports to Great Britain		17,000
" " to Continent		
Stocks at New York	May	11.78
	July	12.33
	Oct.	12.90
Futures at New York		12.00
Spot Cotton at New York		11.09
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		11.45
Futures at New Orleans	May.	11.89
" "	July	61/16
Rair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		3 91 25
Demand Bills		99 1/2
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. Mined		58 1/8
" " Foreign		

MONEY MARKET.

London, 7th April, 1921.

Rentes 3%	57
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/2
" 2 months hence	33 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Small Supplies. Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5%	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	63/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6
" " " 6 "	7 1/8
Bar Gold (per oz)	7 1/2
since 15th April 1920	
Interest day to day loans	5 1/2
" 7 day Market loans	5 1/2
Amount paid into the Bank of England 15th April 1920	

METALS.

London, 7th April, 1921

English best Selected Copper	£70
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£69 1/4
Copper Beashes	£116
Yellow Metal	£10
Hard Spelter	£20
Corrugated Sheets	£27
Tin Block	£151

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris—Francs	54 97

WAR LOANS.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	76 1/4
Victory Bonds 4%	76 3/4
War Loan 5% 1920/47	87 1/16
Consols 2 1/2%	48 1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	35 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterlin Loan)	55 3/4
Govt. Securities 3%	47 3/4

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, May-June	11
Tone:—	
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar.	10 3/4
Tone:—Quieter.	

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, 8th April, 1921

	Bales
Total Actual Export	7,000
" Forwarded	37,0000
" Imports	24,000
" Stock	109100
Actual Weekly Sales	20,000
Water Twist	1/6
Printers Cloth.	39/-

CLOSING PRICES.

New York, 9th April 1921

May	11 75
July	12 28
October	12 84

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 9.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for fully good M. G. Broach April-May at 242 and went up to Rs 244; at 3 p.m. it declined to Rs. 240 and finally closed at Rs. 240. Rates for July-August opened at Rs. 262 and went up to Rs. 265½ then again declined to Rs. 261½ at 3 p.m. and finally closed at Rs. 261.

Our Market at Colaba was closed to-day on account of the death of a Muccadum.

Yesterday the Market for ready cotton was quiet, but steady with a moderate inquiry for high class quality from Japan shippers and about 3000 bales are reported to have been sold.

BOMBAY CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

9th March 1921

		per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
David	— —	No 10	0	10	6
Shapurji	— —	No 10½	0	10	6
Currimbhai	— —	No 12½	0	10	6
Shapurji	— —	No 6½	0	8	6
Japan	— —	No 40-1	1	14	6
Do.	— —	No 42-2	1	14	0
Do.	— —	No 2-	1	1	6

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m., on 8th April 1921.

Cotton	10186	Bales.
Wheat	5438	Qrts.
Linseed	1438	"
Rape, etc.	539	"
Gingellyseed	1053	"
Poppyseed	Nil	"
Groundnuts	Nil	"
Castorseed	1815	"
Rice	62686	"
Myrabollams	2851	"
Cottonseed	1975	"
Mowrraseed	Nil	"
Gram	3720	"
Juwar	697	"
Masur	Nil	"
Barley	1612	"
Bajra	4617	"
Coal	806	Tons.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKETS.

Bombay, April 9.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 29-8-6.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 58-4-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/8 9/16.
D. D. on London 1/8 5/16.
3 M/st D. A. 1/4 1/8.
D. D. on Paris Frc. 350.
3 M/st D. A. Frc. 385.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 190.
60 D/st D. P. Rs. 182.
London Silver spot D. 33 5/8.
London Silver forward D. 33.
American Cross rate $3.91½.
Paris Cross rate Frc. 55.55.
German Cross rate 239.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 79.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 100.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 70.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 95.
3½ Paper 57.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 62.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 96.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 62.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1928-49 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 62.

SHARES.

Market closed steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 2100, By. Cotton 935, By. Dyeing 3325, Century 1637/8 x.d., Cent. India 3365, Colaba Land 2180, Crescent 530, Currimbhoy 1250, David 1350, Fazulbhoy 1400, Finlay 873/8, Ind. Bleaching 175, Ind. Malwa 592/8, Kasturchand 1400, Kohinoor 2800, New Great 660, Pearls 927/8, Phoenix 705 x.d., Shapurji 285, Simplex 597/8, Swan 875, Swadeshi 3395, Tata Mill 1450.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 705, By. Burma 485, By. Burma N. I. 160 pr., Bt. Burma Petrol 13/8, By. Tramway 115, By. Steam 310, Bundi Cement 41, Ind. Cement 360, Katni Ord 220, Katni Defd 1220, New India Ins. 5/8 dis. Shivrajpur 33, Tata Ord 110, Tata Defd. 505, Tata New Ord 87/8, Tata Defd New. 385, Tata Hydro 790, Tata Oil 100, Tata Bank 22/8, Scindia Steam 21 dis.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 9th April 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded at Multan and Hissar. Humidity is nearly normal. Day temperature is nearly normal except at Rawalpindi where it is higher than usual; night temperature is above the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is nearly normal or in excess. Both day and night temperatures are nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear except at Kotah where they are lightly clouded. Humidity and day temperature are nearly normal Night temperature is higher than usual over the greater part of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear except at Rajkot. Humidity is in excess at Surat, Veraval and Bhuj and in defect at Dwarka and Bhavnagar Para. Day temperature is higher than usual at Bhuj and Deesa; night temperature is nearly normal over the division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear except at Chanda where they are lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Chanda and in defect in the Berars. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is slightly higher than usual in the south of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear at Bombay but moderately clouded at other stations. Humidity and day temperature are nearly normal. Night temperature is higher than usual at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded at Belgaum and lightly clouded in east Hyderabad. Humidity is in excess at Belgaum and in defect in Hyderabad and in the north of the Bombay Deccan. Temperature is nearly normal both by day and by night.

General Remarks.—Negapatam reports 0.95in. of rain. Elsewhere weather has been dry. Skies remain lightly or moderately clouded to the south of the latitude of Ratnagiri, but have mostly cleared over the rest of the reporting areas.

Forecast.—Dry weather is likely except in the south of the Peninsula where a few falls of rain may occur.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 8th April, 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6a m., 10 a. m., 2 p. m., 4 p.m., and 10 p m

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	inches	29.819
Temperature of Air	degrees	83 5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	77 5
Dew Point	"	75 4
Relative humidity of Air		0 772
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		1-4
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees	90 4
Minimum do do	"	79 1
General direction of Wind From midnight		NW, WNW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours to midnight		126 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMABY.

HIGH WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
Friday	15th	h. m. m3 51 5 2a	ft. in. 25 1 25 1

LOW WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
Friday	15th	h m m10 5 11 43a	ft in 17 7 20 2

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The Acme Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ord. Genl. Meeting, 3, Wallace Street, 3 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
The Fort Press Co., Ltd., Extraordinary **Genl. Meeting**, Lower Colaba, 4 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, April 12.

Ord. Genl. Meeting, Bombay Electric Supply **and** Tramways Co., Ltd., Colaba Causeway, **5-15 p.m.**
Badham Pile and Co., Ltd., Ord. Genl. Meeting, Rampart Row, 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 13.

Public Meeting of Women of Bombay, Mrs. **Sarojini** Naidu to preside, Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, 4 p.m. (S. T.).

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned **for the** current Criminal Sessions are required **to attend** at the High Court to-day, the 11th **instant**, at 3-30 a.m. (S. T.).

C8948

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Mr. K. Natarajan is a candidate for election **to the** Bombay Municipal Corporation by the **Justices** of the Peace in the vacancy arising **from** Lieutenant-Colonel Carter's resignation.

ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The annual athletic sports of the Elphinstone **High** School will be held on Thursday next **(April 14)** in the school compound at 4 p.m., **Mr. K. M.** Javeri to preside.

FATMABIBI ROGAY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of March last the total **number** of patients treated in this dispensary **was 8,946**, of which 3,224 were males, 2,882 fe**males** and 2,834 children. Total 8,940. The **daily** average attendance was 288 patients.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. CALEDONIA

Among the passengers who left Bombay for **Marseilles** by P. and O.'s s. s. Caledonia, last **Saturday**, were Mr. J. M. Bharucha, the Hon. **Sir F. W.** Carter, the Hon. Sir M. D. Dadabhoy, **Mr.** and Mrs. J. Gazdar, Mr. J. D. In**verarity**, the Hon. Mr. A. P. Muddiman, the **Hon.** C. F. Napier, Mr. A. D. Pickford, the **Hon. Mr.** Justice Rafique, Mr. C. S. Raju, the **Maharajah** of Rajpipla, the Hon. Mr. L. Stephenson, Major C. G. Seymour, the Hon. Mr. **Ramsay.**

OPIUM SMUGGLING.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Rao **Bahadur** Chunilal Setalwad, C.I.E., sub-**Inspector** Sampson charged Vithoba Tukaram **with** possessing opium amounting to 1lb. 37 tolas valued at Rs. 77.

It appears that this morning at about 5 o'clock the accused, who was moving about **with** opium in No. 3 Alexandra Dock, was **arrested** on suspicion by a police sepoy on **duty** and on being searched opium of the **above-mentioned** quantity was found from **him. He** was taken to the nearest police **station.**

The accused pleaded guilty. His Worship **convicted** the accused and sentenced him to **five weeks'** rigorous imprisonment.

RATES FOR FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

With effect from the 1st April, 1921, the **rates** per word for Foreign private telegrams **from** India or Burma will be as follows:—

Aden, Perim via Eastern, Re. 1; Amoy- Foochow, Shanghai via Madras, Re. 1-7; Australia **via Madras**, Re. 1-14; British Central Africa —Nyassaland via Eastern-Zanzibar, Rs. 2-1; **Northern** Rhodesia via Eastern-Zanzibar, Rs. **2-1**; Southern Rhodesia via Eastern-Zanzibar, **Re.** 1-14; Canada—Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec, **Toronto** via Eastern—N. A. Cables, Rs. 2; **Vancouver** via Eastern—N. A. Cables, Rs. 2-6; **Cape** Colony (including Cape Town), Orange **River** Colony, Transvaal via Eastern-Zanzibar, **Re. 1-12**; Egypt—1st and 3rd Regions via Eastern, Re. 1-7; 2nd Region via Eastern, Re. 1-8; Europe—All countries (except Germany) via **Eastern**, Re. 1-4; Germany via Eastern—London, Re. 1-8; Hedjaz (Arabia)—Medina via **Eastern**, Rs. 2-13; Djedda and Mecca via Eastern, Rs. 2-5; Hongkong via Madras, Re. 1-2; **Japan** via Madras, Rs. 2-2; Java via Madras, **Re. 1-8**; Madagascar via Eastern-Zanzibar, **Rs.** 2-7; Manila via Madras, Re. 1-9; Mauritius **via** Eastern-Zanzibar, Rs. 1-11; Mesopotamia— **Abadan**, Ahwaz, Dizful, Mohemmerah, Shuster via Karachi, As. 9; Other Offices via Karachi, As. 12; Mozambique via Eastern-Zanzibar, Re. 1-11; Natal—Durban via Eastern-**Zanzibar**, Re. 1-11; Other Offices via Eastern-**Zanzibar**, Re. 1-12; New Zealand via Madras, **Rs. 2-2**; Palestine via Eastern-Suez, Re. 1-8; **Penang**, Singapore, Malacca via Madras, Re. **1**; Persia—Bunder Abbas via Karachi, As. 15; **Other** Offices (including Bushire) via Karachi, As. 14; Persian Gulf—Charbar via Karachi, As. 4; Jask, Henjam, Muscat via Karachi, As. 8; Bahrein, Lingah via Karachi, As. 12; Seychelles via Eastern-Zanzibar, Re. 1-11; Siam via Moulmein, As. 9; Tasmania via Madras, Re. 1-14; United States of America— Boston, New York via Eastern—N. A. Cables, **Rs. 2**; Philadelphia, Washington via Eastern —N. A. Cables, Rs. 2-2; Chicago via Eastern— N. A. Cables, Rs. 2-3; San Francisco via Eastern—N. A. Cables, Rs. 2-6; Yemen (Arabia) via Eastern, Re. 1-7; Zanzibar via Eastern, Re. 1-9.

RATE FOR RADIO-TELEGRAMS.

With effect from the 1st April, 1921, the rate for Radio-telegrams exchanged between offices in India or Burma and ships at sea will be **raised** from eight annas to eleven annas per **word.**

MURDERED BY HER PARAMOUR.

On Sunday at the Coroner's Court an inquest was held on the body of Shevanti, a young woman of bad character, living at Falkland Road. On Friday last, when her cousin, Lala Dhondu, a lad of ten years, came to her room, he found a man sitting on her chest and striking her with a pen-knife. The lad went to her help, but was threatened by the man. He then ran for police help, but in vain! On his return, he saw Shevanti lying dead on the footpath and the man absconding. It is stated that the man who stabbed Shevanti, was seen to visit her room several times before that.

Further hearing was adjourned.

FATAL FALL FROM MOTOR LORRY

Chikhari Shivharak, a mill-operative, aged 16, working at the Manockji Petit Mill, was trying to get into a motor lorry which was going from one part of the mill compound do another, on Friday morning. He was standing on the footboard of the lorry, when, it is alleged, Mr. Framroze D. Kapadia, the Chief Engineer of the mill, who was on the lorry, threatened him with an umbrella to get down. Instantly after that, Chikhari was found lying on the ground. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital where he was found suffering from severe shock and there were several injuries on his person. He died shortly after admission into the hospital.

At an inquest held on his body by Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, a verdict of death caused by injuries sustained apparently by his having accidentally fallen from a motor lorry, was returned by the jury.

LATE MR. G. B. VAIDYA.

"A MAN OF CHARACTER"

STUDENTS' LITERARY SOCIETY'S TRIBUTE.

A special general meeting of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society was held yesterday at the hall of the Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya, for the purpose of expressing a sense of regret at the demise of Mr. G. B. Vaidya, when the following resolution was passed:—

"That this special meeting of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society places on record its sense of deep regret at the loss sustained by the Society in the premature death of Mr. Gajanan Bhaskar Vaidya, who by selfless devotion to the interests of this Society in general and its schools in particular, brought the Society's schools to a high condition of efficiency and promoted the cause of girls' education, so much so that he came to be recognized as one of its main pillars of strength. As a Sanskrit and Marathi scholar and as a social and religious reformer and worker, the late Mr. Vaidya held a prominent place in public life and his untimely death is a great loss to the country in several respects.'

MAN OF CONVICTIONS.

Sir Narayen G. Chandavarkar, who presided, said the occasion which had brought them there was of a very melancholy character. They gathered there to give expression to a very deep sense of regret at the premature death of Mr. G. B. Vaidya The cause which Mr. Vaidya had made his own and by which he had earned for himself a position was one which only a man of great selfless character and firm determination could do. He called Mr. Vaidya a man of character in this sense, when character did not mean what was generally understood as a passive life of purity, but also meant the firmness of purpose. It meant a man who whatever he might be, acted up in accordance with his feelings and thoughts and made no secret of his thoughts and stood firmly by what was his conviction. They might not agree with all the opinions which the late Mr. Vaidya held—and the speaker himself did not see eye to eye with him in several matters, but ever since he came in contact with Mr. Vaidya, he revered him as a kind of man whose very existence was for the welfare of the country. Mr. Vaidya had done many a good thing and the peculiarity of Mr. Vaidya's work was that whatever he had undertaken he made it his own. And, undaunted by difficulties, not afraid of failures or calumny,—a characteristic which is not rare in our national character—he was an up-right and, therefore, a fearless man. The Students' Literary and Scientific Society became a passionate hobby, for which Mr. Vaidya had worked forgetting many times his dinner and supper and the speaker could recollect, he had once told him (the deceased) that he became mad for it. That institution seemed to be one object for which Mr. Vaidya lived.

"ORDINARY MAN."

Continuing, Sir Narayen said that the large number of ladies and gentlemen present there, and many more who might hear it, would hear him out, that Mr. Vaidya looked upon the girls in his school as if they were the members of his own family and it seemed that their good was the one object of his life. The speaker did not exaggerate the fact when he said that Mr. Vaidya had laid down his life for the welfare of womanhood in India. There were prominent men in the country who were far more known, about whom they read in the newspapers, and who might regard Mr. Vaidya as an ordinary man, but in the speaker's estimate the more they got "ordinary men" like Mr. Vaidya,—the men who might not shine through newspapers or public platforms—the better it was for the country. The Duke of Connaught had said the other day—and everybody was now repeating it in whatever he said—"There is no life in time, but there is life in us" and an "ordinary man", G. B. Vaidya, practised that saying both in letter and spirit, going quietly to work and working with a passion for the work which he had undertaken. Mr. Vaidya never worked for any reward or any applause and the Students' Literary and Scientific Society—the speaker thought —has lost a main pillar in him. The speaker was afraid it would not be possible soon to fill his place.

Concluding, Sir Narayen said if they passed a resolution sincerely regretting Mr. Vaidya's demise, that would not be all that they should do for Mr. Vaidya. There should be a memorial of his, of one who was a quiet and selfless worker, so that the future generations may say, "Here was a man who deserved to be the favourite of man and God."

Another resolution appointing a Committee to collect subscriptions and to arrange for a suitable memorial in honour of the lamented deceased, was unanimously passed before the meeting dissolved.

AN EXHIBITION OF PHYSICAL CULTURE.

The fourth Exhibition of the Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League was held yesterday morning at the Excelsior Theatre, when Mr. Cowasji Jehangir presided and Mrs. Cowasji Jehangir distributed the prizes.

An attractive programme of the Exhibition was successfully gone through by Parsi boys and girls, among the demonstrations being the breaking of a stone of 1,000 lbs. weight on the chest by Jamshed Kanga and the lifting of a weight of 80 lbs. with one finger by Burjor Mehta. Jamshed Kanga, the Parsi Sandow as he is called, was awarded Rs. 500 and one silver medal.

The Chairman, in winding up the proceedings, congratulated the organisers of the demonstration on their success and appealed to the members of the Parsi community not to fail, under any circumstances, to teach the virtue of discipline to their boys and girls, so that they may turn out better citizens in the long run.

Burma Railway strike situation is unchanged.

SIR R. CRADDOCK ON REFORMS.

"N. C. O.—GENERAL STRIKE IS OVERTHROW GOVT.

APPEAL FOR MODERATION.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, April 9.

In the budget debate today in the Legislative Council the discussion ranged over the activities of the agricultural and veterinary departments, the effect of the University Act, pay of services, P. W. D. programmes and achievements. Three Burman and two European members spoke. Replies were made by the Vice-Chancellor of the Rangoon University, the Development Commissioner, the Chief and Revenue Secretaries. The last named at the conclusion of his speech said that as member of the Indian Civil Service he believed he voiced the general opinion of the service in assuring the Burmans of the heartiest cooperation in gettintg the best out of the constitutional reforms.

SIR R. CRADDOCK ON REFORMS.

The Governor in winding up the discussion dwelt at length on the increased pay which, when completed, will amount to between fifty and sixty lakhs yearly, also on the working of the new control and utilisation of proats which, if distributed among a million cultivators would give each Rs. 90, while more beneficial work can be achieved for cultivators by the utilisation of profits on general schemes. He referred to the intensified activities of the various spending departments and cooperative departments and the Rangoon development trust. Regarding the new Rangoon Municipal Bill, work on reconstructing measures in accordance with the eleventh hour reversal of ideas are now being undertaken. Regarding University boycott he said that whatever the boys' original motive was, the movement from its inception assumed a political complexion and was fed and fostered by persons imbued with ideas hostile to Government. He was creditably informed that numerous Government servants had acquiesced in boys leaving schools and have supported them. They were free to see children go to schools of their own choice, but to interrupt boys' studies without waiting for establishment of stable institutions does not strike an ordinary man as an act of the provident parent while, if the movement they support is tainted with disloyalty to Government, they come under suspicion as unprofitable servants.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Referring to general political situation he denied absolutely entirely and most emphatically that he or his Government desired to keep back Burma's political progress. In the reform scheme submitted to the Government of India, he was certainly not anxious to make an exact copy of the Indian provincial scheme, desiring to emphasise that Burma is not an ordinary Indian province but a separate country, which by political accords had become a part of the Indian system. Despite this resolve the Press continued to ascribe to the local Government the sinister objective of checking Burmese aspirations. Two delegations to England had placed before Parliament a demand for bringing Burma within India's system. Yet when this demand was granted it was declared to be wholly inadequate to meet Burmese demands.

STAGES TO DOMINION STATUS.

It was time the Burmese people considered the situation in a practical spirit. The question was not one of restoring Burmese kings, but of creating in the country a type of constitution borrowed from other countries and evolving those gradually. Before Dominion Government is possible, the country must have equipped itself with the essential features of further services, defence forces, commerce and industries built up by the people of the country and not by foreigners. The change from the present to Dominion Government was much more than stepping over a line drawn on the ground. It needed arduous preparations, constant and continuous endeavours. The reforms now offered afford means for Burmans to make a great move forward towards the realisation of their ultimate aspirations. If the proferred help is accepted progress is assured, if rejected the only result is confusion and strife. At present those wanting to go further think only of coercing the more cautious and peaceful and are bent on seeing persuasion replaced by boycott. Until constitutional changes are effected the Government established by law must maintain authority and continue governing.

N. C. O. DENOUNCED.

Non-Cooperation is nothing but a general strike to overthrow Government, which if got overthrown the whole structure of governing and the civilisation of the country would be overthrown. Likely you are not so barren of ideas as to think only of imitating the Indian extremists in a wanton effort to wreck the sound fabric. Ordinary law must be observed even in cases against monks as, despite the hartal, it is too common to lose any impressiveness hitherto attaching to them. He did not believe the people at large had great sympathy with sedition. Government made hitches but he claimed that it had an absolutely clear record of good faith with which it had endeavoured to meet the political circumstances of the country and leave as large an instalment of reforms as circumstances allowed.

APPEAL FOR BETTER UNDERSTANDING.

"I make an appeal therefore for moderation and restraint in all political movements, for restoration of friendly relations which hitherto have always lasted between the British Government and the people of Burma. As for cessation of all tendencies toward boycott and coercion of people differing from them which threaten to mar the general public tranquility of the country, Government has no desire to adopt what are called repressive measures, or to interfere with the free expression of thought, unless or until law is flagrantly violated. But it cannot be a party to efforts directed for its subversion or to destruction of its authority by campaign of calumny."

The Lieutenant-Governor concluded by hoping that realisation of the nation's self-consciousness at the formation of national aspirations will not be perverted by sullen non-participation or clouded by gloomy and baseless suspicions. He preferred them to accept the hand of good fellowship which the British people hold out to them in these political reforms and thus to continue the original advance. Burma has learnt to become a self-contained nation, one of a great family of nations embraced within the British Empire.

ARE MOD RATES GUILTY OF HIGH TREASON?

MR. SASTRI REPLIES.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, April 10.

The Hon. Mr. V. S. Srinivsa Sastri who is on a visit to Allahabad prior to his departure for England as one of India's representatives on the Imperial Cabinet interviewed by the "Leader's" representative has given reply to Lala Lajpat Rai's attack on the moderates.

He said the Lala's outbrust was probably due to recognition that Non-Cooperation was meeting with great obstacles and some of these were of the moderate's making.

Asked whether Non-Cooperation was a failure, Mr. Sastri replied that in first place so far as its direct aim and programme are concerned, it is a failure. The country has not declared war on the British Government and by its apparent intentions to keep schools and courts at full working strength, has shown its determination not to declare war. On the contrary it is producing evils, apprehended of it by its critics that it would undermine order and civil harmony. If these evils from which people suffer more than Government are intended by the promoters of Non-Cooperation to that extent, it is a success.

CONSTITUTIONAL AGITATION.

As to the methods of Non-Cooperators, Mr. Sastri said that we are hopelessly at variance. Our faith in the old method which the Congress knew and loved viz, constitutional agitation remains unshaken by all that has happened. More than in the past our future depends on ourselves. Those who have misgiving, as to further steps in the attainment of self-government are really passing adverse judgment on the electorates and their leaders, in other words on the nation. It is one of the tragedies of Non-Cooperation movement that this self-distrust should be so widely caught up by the young. I would ask them if they have lost faith in their fathers, to cultivate some faith in themselves. If India has no future, they will be to blame more than we.

GRIEVANSCES OF NON-GAZETTED OFFICERS.

PETITION TO THE VICEROY.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 9.

The resident of local Non-Gazetted Officers' Association has sent the following message to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy:—"Please place the following message in his Excellency's hands. Non-gazetted services offer a hearty welcome. Pray immediate intervention for improvement of salaries and prospects. Legitimate demands were refused. The principles of revision to gazetted and imperial service denied to non-gazetted services. Gross discontent. Entreat justice."

WARDHA DIST CONFERENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

DEVALI, April 6.

Splendid preparations were made by the organisers of the Wardha District Conference held at Devali to-day. The visitors were sorely disappointed at the unavoidable absence of Lala Lajpat Rai who was to preside over it.

Mr. Bhawani Shankar Niyogi of Nagpur was voted to the chair. Mr. Niyogi explained in a lucid way the Congress resolution on Swaraj and Non-Cooperation. Resolutions were passed in the noon covering a variety of subjects fully accepting the Congress programme.

SATYAGRAH DAY AT AMRAOTI.

(From our own Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, April 7.

Prohibitive orders cannot damp the spirit of a determined people.

A huge mass meeting of the citizens of Amraoti was held yesterday evening—the Satyagraha day—at Wardha, a village 7 miles aff from the city to Badnera side, Mr. Y. G. Deshpande presiding. The President made a spirited speech, Messrs Bapat, Sheth Radha Kison, Bamangaonkar, Dr. Shahane and Miss Chandrabai Shewade, who is a staunch woman non-cooperator, made stirring and impressive speeches.

NEW MARATHI DRAMA.

Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar's drama "Tine Kay Sangitale" was staged in the Balliwalla Grand Theatre on Saturday last. It brings out in an appealing manner the underlying principles of the movement of Non-Cooperation particularly the idea of sacrifice it has instilled into the minds of younger generations.

DORABJI EDALJI GIMI.

(By an Admirer.)

Modest, balanced, agreeable and even amiable and without vagaries of temper or abnormalities of intellect were the trio Dorabji Gimi, Gokaldas Parekh (since knighted and still among us) and Rustamba Patel (the first Indian Chief Judge of Small Causes Court.) The last was the most popular of them, and the first, avoiding too much society as if by instinct, was in turn little sought after by society on account of his retiring habits. But all the three were liked for their sterling and estimable qualities. Gimi was the most reserved and self-restrained and though he would smile a smile if only the bashful and furtive smile and not the guffaw—but yet a smile—and could relish a joke. He had an uncommon degree of gravity and his whole life was marked by earnestness and the steadfast pursuit of sombre and serviceable ideals. A trait like this does not make one a society hero. By the less thoughtful and greater youth, it is taken as akin to acidity and innate moroseness.

All the three Gujaratis were endowed with intellect, above the average, Gimi's social aloofness, made him a studious and persevering recluse, thorough and concentrated on whatever he took up for study. He was one of the few precise and meticulously accurate persons I have come across. He was an excellent English scholar, and thought deeply and wrote with force of argument and effectiveness of diction on many subjects as his contributions to various journals indicate. He had no gift of the gab, no facile glib tongue. He was a heavy and hesitating speaker but he rarely talked irresponsibly or superficially. One was amused at times at a little irritability and petulance that he showed during discussions. The school master in him stoutly rebelled when arguments weak futile or unfair, and assailing his convictions were advanced. But he was never unfair and so far as one knows, rarely opinionative, even if slow to be convinced by an adversary.

At College Gimi made no mark. He either hid his light or developed the aforesaid qualities after leaving it, through persistent and purposeful self-study. He met with uniform success at all examinations except the M.A., and while that attested substantial capacity and genuine hard work, a quiet unpretentious student made no adequate impression on others. An athlete in youth with unsuspected bone and nerve at first appearance like his unsuspected strength of mind, he was a wreck of himself in his advanced years and yet his dominating pursuits on his vigorous mentality would not let go of their hold. He needs must think and he needs must write and some excellent contributions were made by this unobtrusive recluse thinker. Though a master of nervous English, he was a fine Gujarati scholar and despised the affectation of some of his community who were above conversing or corresponding in their mother tongue. Mr. Gandhi would have delighted in his Gujarati and upheld his attacks on the unnatural cultivation of a foreign tongue without the solid basis of mother speech.

RUINOUS EXCISE POLICY.

BAD COUNTRY LIQUOR IN THANA DISTRICT.

(From a Correspondent.)

There is a general outcry in the whole Thana District on account of the very bad quality of country liquor allowed to be sold there. The Government and the liquor shop keepers between them, the people complain, are making money hand over fist, while the drinking public are being crushed between these two wheels. The liquor besides being very costly is of a repulsive odour and besotting in its effects even in small quantities, the result being that people have to pay heavily to get their brains perverted. Total prohibition is altogether a different question but even its staunchest supporters will allow that as long as liquor shops are allowed to sell liquor it should be of as good a quality as possible. What the authorities as a matter of fact, have been doing is to raise the price of country liquor and allow the deterioration of the liquor sold.

There are four country liquor shops in Thana and one can have an idea as to how paying these shops are to Government and the *daruwallas* from the following staggering figures. The *Rasi* Shop opposite the Thana bazaar that three years ago fetched only Rs. 4,700, at the recent auction went to the highest bidder for Rs. 25,100. So also the shop at Chandai soared from Rs. 17,000 to Rs. 21,000 and the Utansar tavern from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 6,200. Only in the case of the Charai shop, probably owing to unfavourable situation the figure came down from Rs. 26,800 to Rs. 21,000.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 9.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and on the north Madras coast, and there have been few falls in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Kashmir and south-east Madras. The chief amounts are:—Mergui half an inch, Gauhati one, Dhubri three quarters, Cherrapunji one, Dinajpur, Hazaribagh a half, Negapatam one, Cocanada three-quarters, Vizagapatam two. The temperature has fallen generally but continues high along the North-West Frontier.

Forecast:—Some extension into Upper Burma and decrease on north Madras coast.

DISBANDMENT OF INDIAN ARMY UNITS

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 9.

The following units of the Indian Army have been disbanded:—2/9th Delhi Infantry, 3/34th Pioneers and 2/119th Infantry.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

A CHARITY MATCH.

B. F. S. OLD BOYS (2) BEAT CUSTOMS (0).

Yesterday a charity match was played on the Gymkhana ground. The participants in the match were B. E. S. Old Boys and Customs. Play began as usual at 5-30 p.m., but the attendance was very poor. This might have been due to the fact, that charges for admission were levied from all persons—from season ticket-holders as well as others. With such a disappointing attendance not much money could have been collected for whatever deserving charity that might have been chosen to benefit from the gate-money.

The game was of an exceedingly tame nature, for neither side seemed to put its soul into the game and exert itself as much as they would have done in a real match. Of the two teams—the B. E. S. team was evidently a superior combination and it was the better team that won. The glory of their victory—if there be any glory at all—is considerably diminished by the fact that the team which turned out yesterday consisted of men picked out from different teams all conveniently brought in under the accommodating umbrella of the Byculla Education Society.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

Play began punctually at 5-30 p.m. The opening operations were of an even nature both ends being visited with impartial alternation. The pace was never fast—it almost seemed two teams from the land of the lotus-eaters had come to give an exhibition of the game played with leisurely dignity as is done in those parts. But if a comparison could be introduced, the B. E. S. forwards proved a trifle faster in their evolutions and consequently they were able to score twice during the course of the game. After some fruitless exertions over tremendous trifles—the Old Boys scored their first goal—Whitaker, their centre-forward, convertong a fine centering from the right out man Sinclair.

The dullest of dull interludes in this dull game followed. Mid-field play of a very erratic and aimless nature characterised this stage—but after another fifteen minutes' "wandering in the desert" the B. E. S. Old Boys scored again—this time as the result of a brainy passing bout between Arklie and his confrere on the left—the former shooting the goal.

Play after change of ends was of a featureless character. Some saves were effected by both custodians, but as there was no combined dash after the ball these saves were not difficult feats after all. After thirty minutes of uninteresting up and down play the B. E. S. emerged victorious from the contest by a score of 2 goals to nil.

Whitaker and Arklie among the forwards and Jukes and Ellis among the backs played a good game for the Old Boys—while Potts, Hassett and Davis gave a good account of themselves among the Customs' players.

The teams were:—

B. E. S. Old Boys:—Hodgkinson, Woods, Jukes, Ellis, Gidney, Firman, Sinclair, Downes, Whitaker, Arklie and Jewel.

Customs:—Cowton, Dudley, Potts, Giles, Lynn, Gordon, Burke, Wright, Hasset, Davis and Clarke.

The Umpires were:—

Messrs. N. R. Bhattacharjee and C. D'Souza.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

5-30 p.m.—Lusitanians A. vs. B. B. and C. I. Railway.

POONA HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, April 9.

The final game in the Poona Station Hockey Tournament, Indian section, between the 110th Mahratta Infantry and the 3rd Sappers and Miners attracted a large gathering, in which the military element predominated. The latter especially took a lively interest in the proceedings which up to half time was of a fairly even character, though the Sappers scored two goals against no score for the Mahrattas. After crossing over, however, the Sappers continued to harass the 110th Mahrattas and added four more goals winning in the end by 6 goals to nil.

AMERICAN POLO TEAMS IN ENGLAND.

TRIAL MATCHES AT HURLINGHAM.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 7.

Recd. 1-45 p.m., April 10.

The American Polo Teams will play a trial game on Whit-Monday at Hurlingham, against a Hurlingham team. The Duke of Penaranda, Colonel Wise W. Buckmaster and Lord Rocksavage are representing Hurlingham against the Americans on May 16th and 28th at Hurlingham.

CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 7.

Recd. 11 p.m., April 9.

Havana.—The ninth game of the Chess Championship between Capablanca and Lasker resulted in a draw.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, April 11, 1921.

THE LABOUR CRISIS.

The fragility of the fool's paradise in which the "rulers of the world" disport themselves has been shown in the most striking manner by the present industrial crisis in England. If the Triple Alliance of Labour strikes, within a few days the power of England will be broken. No wonder that Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues are in the state of mind of frightened fowls; no wonder that they appeal to the patriotism of the workers, saying in effect: "Do not ruin England, which is yours as well as ours". They said the same thing during the war whenever more recruits were needed, and when conscription and extension of conscription were considered necessary, they promised earth and heaven to the people of England; England was to be a land made fit for heroes; justice was to be done to every nation; wars were to be made impossible and so forth. But since the war is over, they have broken every promise; they have shown quite plainly that they care for no one but themselves, and that the rulers and financiers of England are more truly in the interests of the rulers and financiers of foreign countries than of the people of England, thus creating the impression of an international class war. They have not made England any better than it was before; they have not dealt justly with the nation's friends or foes; and they have sedulously sown, and still are sowing, the seeds of future war on every hand. It makes the matter worse, in the opinion of spectators, that they appear to be incapable of realising the enormity of their own acts, that they are frivolous and sleek and lead a life of pleasure at the world's expense. That was the case with the rulers of all the nations who have been destroyed before them, on the eve of their destruction. People may sneer at us for taking a religious view, but the religious view is also scientific, being justified by the whole course of human history.

The people of England are beginning to awake to the fact that they have all along been duped, that the war was not their war, nor is the country their country. They have merely been used by a "gang of political crooks" as so much raw material for the achievement of their crooked purpose. We say "beginning" advisedly, for the majority of British workers still respond to patriotic trumpeting, still think of England as *their* Englalnd. But they are all of them now aware that there is something rotten in the Government, which has shown itself so utterly unprincipled that no one can believe a word it says; and there is a growing desire among them to make England their England soon by force, if necessary. To call this state of things class-warfare is to beg the question. It would be fairer to describe it as a war between sincerity and insincerity. The Government are not in earnest, and the workers are. The workers are contending for the very means of decent livelihood, the Government are defending luxury and privilege—the fruits of that false principle which is at the root of all the trouble—usury. People who call Islam old-fashioned, out-of-date, because it forbids usury, are themselves out of date as students of economy. The first demand of all the schools of socialistic and communistic thought, which is the advance guard of the thought of Europe at this moment, is the abolition of interest. Interest has been already abolished in Russia, and it will be abolished in every country where the Revolution triumphs fully. But in England the Revolution is as yet so far from triumph that the workers who have revolutionary notions are still but a very small minority except, perhaps, upon the Clyde. The majority no longer, we have said, believe a word the Government may say, but they are still liable to be swayed by an appeal to them to save the State from shipwreck. Though they have been deceived by such appeals in the past, it does not prevent them from thinking now: "suppose it should be true", and feeling sentimental horror of the consequences to "their" England. They have not, as yet, the world-wide vision of the Communist. But they feel that something is wrong; they know the Government to be untrustworthy, and they are prepared to wreck the Government at any time if only they could be assured that England would not be wrecked at the same time.

Upon the whole, we are inclined to think that this is not the end. On one side we anticipate that the appeal to patriotic feeling, although hackneyed, will still affect the greater number of the workers. On the other, we cannot imagine Lloyd George, the opportunist, deciding to go down with the ship which he has navigated so far cleverly between the rocks and shoals to which the lack of principle has brought it. He will compromise at the last moment as he has done before, although the terms of compromise may possibly be such as to ensure the wrecking of the ship at no far distant period. So long as it happens after he has gone from office, we imagine that he would not really mind; for his motto and that of his colleagues has always seemed to us to be the motto of all opportunists: "After us the Deluge." One thing at any rate the "rulers of the world" must surely learn from this and similar incidents, and that is that their days—and possibly the days of England's power—are numbered. The power of organised Labour in England can destroy them and their social fabric in a week. They exist now at the mercy of Labour, their power being only ostensible. And it seems to us high time that, in the interests of the internal peace of England and the tranquility of the Empire, organised Labour undertook the Government instead of them and had at least a chance of giving to the world a better exposition of the honor and sincerity of England.

A CASE FOR CAUTION

From the feeling roused not only among the Sikhs but the Hindus as well all over the Punjab and outside the province too, it is becoming apparent that the Government of the Punjab will have to proceed with the utmost wariness in connection with the proposed legislation regarding Gurdwaras. A few recent events have, no doubt, prominently drawn attention to the need of safeguarding the rights of various classes of worshippers at these Gurdwaras and shrines, but it is still an open question whether the existing laws, if properly enforced, are not quite sufficient to safeguard these rights. Instead of first ascertaining whether the present laws are inadequate to deal with the situation, the Punjab Government, in a moment of what must appear to many as panic, have proposed to resort to what is avowedly emergency legislation. Such legislation is bound to be risky for more than one reason, but above all owing to the very great likelihood of some of its provisions being ill-defined and vague. That the present Bill before the Punjab Council is beset with such dangers is apparent from the fact that no attempt has been made in it to define the terms "Sikh" and "Gurdwara". The term "Sikh", as every one knows, is a very comprehensive one, and includes a very large number of Hindu followers of Guru Nanak, in addition to the Tatkhalsas and non-Hindu devotees. There are many Gurdwaras and shrines managed entirely by Hindu Sikhs. Will these also come within the purview of the legislation? Again, the term Gurdwara, unless properly defined, is likely to create misunderstandings and involve difficulties for guardians of places of worship which are of a nature far different to that contemplated by the legislature. Further the composition of the Commission as announced, is open to very grave objection. We are told two-thirds of the members are to be Sikhs and the rest non-Sikhs. The Sikhs are rightly entitled to demand that in an entirely religious matter like the one in question no non-Sikh should have any voice in the management or control of Sikh shrines. The Hindus also would make the same demand. Government, being pledged to strict neutrality, would be embarking on a most dangerous policy if they attempted, for whatever reasons, to force interference by an alien party with the management of religious institutions. Lastly, there is the dangerous provision in the Bill declaring the decision of the Commission in any matter under dispute as final and binding. There is absolutely no need to invest the Commission with such extraordinary powers. In view of these and other grave risks involved, the Punjab Government and the Punjab Council would have been well advised if they had accepted the suggestion of Raja Narendranath for postponement of the legislation for a period which would afford all the parties concerned time sufficient to weigh the issues involved and to make their suggestions. Any unseemly haste in such a serious matter must be deemed to be reprehensible, and we earnestly hope that the Punjab Government will not seek to precipitate matters.

INDIAN WOMEN AND SWARAJYA.

We publish elsewhere the notice of a public meeting of the women of Bombay, to be held next Wednesday under the presidency of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, in order to consider what shall be the nature and extent of Indian women's contribution towards the speedy attainment of Swarajya. This is, we believe, the first step in a movement of immense importance and advantage to the future of India. Individual Indian women have done splendid work for India's nationhood, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the president of this meeting, being a distinguished instance. But there has been no attempt to organise Indian womanhood as a whole. Yet women have and take an interest no less than men in all that is being done to secure Indian liberty; and there are numerous questions involved in the problems of self-government and free development, which are the intimate concern of women not of men. We are of the number of those optimists who think that the immediate political aims of nationalists will soon be granted; but we should be the worst of pessimists if we considered that to be the end of effort in the country's cause. Rather it will be the beginning of effective effort for the building of a free and happy Indian nation, and it is then that Indian women must assist, arouse and, even on occasions shame the men unless Indian freedom is to be a one-sided affair, and insincere to Asia's splendid history. Women must be emancipated the world over, we are often told; and we agree most heartily; but Asia's manner of emancipation cannot be that of Europe, nor is it desirable that it should be. Dignity and decency—a certain distance from the world of men—has always been the attitude of Eastern womanhood. To advance them to the liberty of rag-time promiscuity, to plunge them in the vulgar chaos which has superseded order in so many European countries in this matter would be not emancipation but degradation. For this reason we distrust exceedingly the influence of the European or Europeanised woman, whose ideas of emancipation do not go beyond the vulgar notion that women should *compete* with men. Asia has always recognised a world of women, a world apart, with its own system, rights and legislation, which in its origin was very beautiful and very noble. An aristocracy consists of well-judged limitations, that is to say, it is an affair of self-restraint not license, and Eastern women were of old essential aristocrats. There is in Asia a tradition of female liberty and female culture well worth resuming, which should be given at least equal weight with modern European notions in any agitation and discussion with a view to change. And Indian women are aware of it. That is why we are so hopeful of this movement to enable Indian women, as a body, to take their proper share in the evolution of the New India, which will be nothing worth unless it is a true growth of the Old.

Notes of the Day.

Greece and England.

With regard to the official denial of a telegram we lately published alleging, among other things, that the Greeks in their new offensive against Turkey were receiving help from England surreptitiously, the following excerpts from the "Daily Telegraph" in mail week may interest our readers. The first is taken from the contribution of a diplomatic correspondent whose accents are distinctly philhellene. "On the financial side", he writes, "while no assistance can be forthcoming from the British Treasury, the Greek Government will be free to obtain in the country such advances as private banking groups may be prepared to make on the strength of Greece's economic resources and trade prosperity. *Financial negotiations to this end are actually in progress*" (D. T. March 24). In the same column in a telegram from Athens we find: "The (Greek) Government states that, so far, it knows nothing about the financial arrangements made by M. Gounaris, whilst, on the other hand, the Government Press says that not only are important loans about to be concluded, but also *supplies of war material have been secured from England.*

Our "Inconsistency."

"New India" accuses, the "Bombay Chronicle" of inconsistency because it "praises the new Viceroy up to the skies" (We are quite unaware of having done so) "after favouring the boycott of the Duke of Connaught, as a tool of the bureaucracy." "New India" has said it! Our favour for the boycott of the Duke of Connaught's visit was because H. R. H. seemed to be being used as a mere expedient by the bureaucracy to give a royal glitter to a state of things which India does not want—a position which we considered an affront not only to India but to royalty as well. And our welcome to Lord Reading was because he came as one altogether apart from the bureaucracy, without prejudices or imposed limitations, to judge the Indian problem for himself; Where is the inconsistency? Our sole endeavour in these columns is to represent the views of Indian India in so far as they are known to us; and in both these cases we believe that we have accurately represented them.

"New India's" Fears.

"New India" goes on to point the finger of scorn at us—again for inconsistency—because the Editor of "The Chronicle", in his private capacity, happened, to be present at a reception given by the Municipal President in honour of the new Viceroy. We understand that the objection in this case is that "The Chronicle" has attacked the Municipality and perhaps occasionally its president on public grounds, and so the Editor of "The Chronicle" ought to be at daggers drawn with that gentleman in his private capacity! Things have not yet arrived at such a pass in the Bombay Presidency, where there is no "New India" to egg on the Government to unjust repression, and we are glad to think no Government is so foolish as to pay heed to a "New India", if there were one. We protest that we have no hatred whatsoever for cooperators personally. Our denunciation of them has been solely upon public grounds. We have not discovered, as "New India" amiably suggests that we have, "that cooperation is the secret of success, that the Councils, not boycott, is the gateway to Home Rule", nor do we want to "penalise those who loyally carried out the request of the King, and to reward those who have scornfully rejected it". We wish to penalise nobody and to reward nobody; we desire to see India free, her wrongs redressed; and it seems to us that "New India" has lost sight of India's wrongs and India's freedom in her bitter wish to penalise the non-cooperators and her fear lest "those who loyally carried out the request of the King"—i. e. cooperators with H. M.'s Government against the ascertained wishes of the Indian people—should be deprived of the reward of their docility.

A Soured Critic.

There is no pleasing certain parties in this country, who are determined not to be convinced. Take the case of "New India," which in season and out of season has been reviling Mr. Gandhi and his fellow Non-Cooperators. It has found something fresh in the conduct of Mr. Gandhi to find fault with. As our readers are aware, Mr. Gandhi made an attempt at the Bezwada conference to have a resolution passed expressing the opinion of the All-India Congress Committee that in the organisation of the Congress Sabhas under the new constitution, no person who does not conform to the Resolution on Non-Cooperation especially applicable to himself should hold any office. Some of the Madras members of the Committee opposed Mr. Gandhi's proposition and appealed to him to withdraw it, expressing the fear that it would lead to the creation of two classes of Congressmen within the Congress-fold. Mr. Gandhi, after trying to convince the Madras delegates of the groundlessness of their fears, agreed to the generally expressed desire of the members of the Committee to postpone consideration of the question to a future occasion. Now, in this attitude of Mr. Gandhi, our contemporary sees not the spirit of sweet reasonableness and readiness to appreciate other people's point of view, but "a hasty retreat in order to maintain a seeming superficial unity among Congressmen." Our contemporary then goes on to castigate in unmeasured terms Messrs. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, A. Rangaswami Aiyangar and others who opposed Mr. Gandhi, remarking that Mr. Gandhi's resolution was "a perfectly reasonable proposition to which no man with any self-respect or consistency could object." Indeed, we are told by "New India" that the Liberals and National Home Rulers resigned their places on the Congress executive organisations, because they were against the policy enunciated at the annual Congress, and could not be officials, who are bound in honour to carry it out." If, as our contemporary says, a proposition such as was moved by Mr. Gandhi is a "perfectly reasonable" one, why did the Liberals and National Home Rulers raise a howl, shortly after the Amritsar Congress, that the Congress had passed into the hands of a clique and that the latter were trying to keep out other than the Non-Cooperators from the executive of the Congress? And, moreover, if "no man with any self-respect or consistency could object" to such a rule, why did these cooperators resign not only from the executive but the whole Congress organisation also? It is not the conduct of the Madras Nationalists which is puzzling, but that of our Cooperationist friends, who demonstrated their "appreciation" of a "perfectly reasonable" proposition by vehemently protesting against it and resigning from the organisation in a huff.

INDUSTRIAL WAR IN BRITAIN.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE DECIDES TO STRIKE.

ABORTIVE CONFERENCE WITH PREMIER.

RAILWAYMEN'S UNANIMOUS SUPPORT.

DISTINCT WAR TIME ATMOSPHERE.

The situation has become critical.

The miners have finally refused to negotiate. A strike of the Triple Alliance has been decided upon.

The Conference between the Premier and the Miners' Executive met only to break down after half an hour's discussion. The reason assigned for the Conference proving abortive is that the Miners were unable to agree to instruct the pumpmen to return to work on the ground that this would amount to a complete surrender of their bargaining powers. The Premier said that the Government was unable to accede to their demands.

The Railwaymen accorded a unanimous support to the stand taken by the Miners mainly on the ground that the acceptance of the conditions by the Miners would be a beginning of a general attack on the working class conditions and was an attempt to re-establish the pre-war standard. They have, therefore, decided to take the most effective and speedy steps to assist the Miners.

Distinct war-time atmosphere prevails. Reserves of the Army and the Navy have been called up. Movement of troops is secretly proceeding....People have been rushing to buy flour and tinned foods.

Condition of mines is every moment going from bad to worse. If pumps are not manned immediately eighty per cent. of the Scottish mines will be destroyed by week-end.

Hopes are still entertained that a settlement would be brought about and the crisis averted.

MINERS REFUSE TO NEGOTIATE.

STRIKE OF TRIPLE ALLIANCE DECIDED UPON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 4-30 p.m., April 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 9.

The miners have finally refused to negotiate. A strike of Triple Alliance has been decided upon.

5-40 p.m.

The Reserves of the Army and the Navy have been called up.

DESTRUCTION OF MINES IMMINENT.

MINERS' EXECUTIVE OBDURATE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, April 7.
Recd. 7 p.m., April 9.

While the Miners' Executive is abdurat in rejecting the Premier's appeal to prevent the destruction of mines, reports from Scotland and Wales to-day show that an intensive campaign is proceeding with a view to stopping every pump

Bombs were thrown at a colliery near Bolness in order to terrorise volunteer pumpmen. No damage was done but the volunteers were withdrawn.

Crowds headed by Bands and Pipers secured the stoppage of pumps in other districts. Miners in Wales marched to their work of intimidation, singing to the music of brass bands and carrying Red Flags.

Five thousand miners sang hymns while awaiting the Manager of Wattstown Collieries near Cardiff from whom they secured an undertaking that pumping would be stopped after threatening violence if the volunteers were not cleared out.

Seven pits are reported to have been flooded in the Rhondda district alone, and reports are also coming in of the closing of ship-building and engineering works.

UNDYING HOPE !

ATTEMPTS TO CREATE FAVOURABLE SITUATION

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 7.
Recd. 7 p.m., April 9.

Situation to-night, though grave, is not devoid of hope, for it is believed that certain influential Labour Leaders are exercising pressure on Miners with a view to creating an atmosphere favourable for peace parleys. It is considered significant that to-night's Triple Alliance Conference was not held in spite of the fact that both Railwaymen and Transport-workers have reached decisions apparently clearing the way for the Triple Alliance move. It is also noted that neither of these decisions contains a specific reference to strike. Meanwhile, it is understood that the Cabinet united and unflinching on the question of "No subsidy and no control."

RAILWAYMEN'S UNANIMOUS SUPPORT.

MINERS JUSTIFIED IN THEIR ATTITUDE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 7.
Recd. 8 p.m., April 9.

The Delegate Conference of the Railwaymen's Unions unanimously decided that the Miners were justified in refusing to accept the conditions offered to them.

The Railwaymen felt that the acceptance of the conditions by the Miners would be a beginning of a general attack on the working class conditions and was an attempt to re-establish the pre-war standard. The Railwaymen, therefore, decided to invite the transport workers' Union to join in an immediate consultation with the object of taking the most effective and speedy steps to assist the miners.

The Conference between the Premier and the Miners Executive this morning lasted half an hour but broke down. The hoped for meeting between the Miners and the Owners' representatives will therefore not take place.

"MOST GRAVE SITUATION."

CONFERENCE BETWEEN PREMIER AND MINERS' EXECUTIVE BROKEN DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

The Conference broke down because the Miners were unable to agree to instruct the pumpmen to return to work on the ground that this would amount to a complete surrender of their bargaining powers. The Miners also demanded a re-establishment of the National Profits Pool and National Wages basis as condition to re-opening the negotiations. But the Premier said that the Government was unable to accede to this demand. The Miners Executive, thereupon, returned to Headquarters.

There will be a full Conference of the Triple Alliance this afternoon.

Situation is regarded as most grave in Trades Union Quarters.

AN ABORTIVE CONFERENCE.

PREMIER DESCRIBES THE PROCEEDINGS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 7.
Recd. 11-0 p.m., April 9.

In the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd George described the proceedings of the abortive conference which had taken place this morning with the miners at the Downing Street as preliminary to bringing the Miners and the Coal-owners together. The Premier had appealed for resumption of pumping but the executive had explained that withdrawal of the pumpmen would be deliberate and if they were allowed to return they would be throwing away a weapon on which they relied to force the mine-owners and the Government speedily to accept their terms. The Miners' officials further declared that two fundamental principles namely the National Wages System and the National Pool must be conceded. (Cries of "Direct Action"). He had replied that this was an ultimatum proposing conditions which Government had already rejected, namely, resumption of control and possible subsidy. It was apparent that the issue raised was much wider than the question of wages. (Loud Ministerial cheers) Government had always kept an open mind on the wages. (Labour Cries). He extremely regretted the Miners' grave decision but since the Federation had made it clear that it could not consider the settlement or saving the mines unless all its demands were conceded the Government were relying upon the assistance of the great mass of people. (Loud Cheers). It must take every means in its power to meet the situation (Loud Cheers). Mr. Clynes and Mr. Henderson having contended that the Miners at the Downing Street offered to confer with the owners without conditions. Mr. Lloyd George declared that this was inaccurate.

Mr. Henderson expressed the opinion that there had been some blunder and urged the parties to get face to face without the conditions.

GOVT. ACCUSED OF PUTTING OBSTACLES.

Mr. Duncan Graham and Mr. Hartshorn accused Government of putting obstacles in the way of unconditional conference between the Miners and the Mine-owners.

Sir Robert Cecil suggested moving adjournment of the House in order that the whole matter might be threshed out and Mr. Chamberlain gave his consent.

Mr. Lloyd George proceeded to reiterate that until the Miners' conditions were withdrawn and the Miners were prepared during the negotiations to act in a spirit of truce—it was only a question of twenty-five thousand from over one million men in order to protect the most dangerous pits—Government must count upon doing its best to save the mines by working with the owner and with the assistance of the well-disposed citizens.

Mr. Graham continuing appealed to Government not to prejudice the case by insisting on the conditions which the miners could not accept.

Mr. Asquith expressed opinion that the Miners' Executive ought to re-consider the position and asked whether the Federation was determined to postpone discussion with regard to the safety of mines until the two most vexed questions had been decided in their favour. He indicated that the public opinion did not support the miners in their decision which had been inadvisedly taken.

The feature of discussion was conciliatoriness of tone and the evident dislike of Mr. Clynes, Mr. Henderson and Mr. Thomas as regards the pumping decision. The fact that Mr. Hodges after interviewing a number of Labour members talked with the Premier occasioned a hope in the Lobby that there was a possibility of fresh change in the situation, although the labour leaders declared that if there was not the change by noon to-morrow a General Strike would be inevitable.

OFFER OF A JOINT CONFERENCE.

Recd. 9-15 p.m., April 10.

Mr. Lloyd George said that he understood that Mr. Thomas suggested that the Government should summon a Conference of the Miners and the Owners first to consider and dispose of the question of pumping before any other questions were considered. Government would have no objection to partaking in such a conference if all agreed that pumping would be the first question to be discussed and disposed of. If that was the proposal the Government were agreeable to summon in a Conference.

Mr. Henderson who replied as Mr. Thomas had left the House declared that in view of the momentous character of the Premier's statement only the safe line was for the Premier to communicate his statement by letter to officials.

Reuter learns that there is every likelihood that the offer will be accepted.

MINERS IN "DESTRUCTIVE SPIRIT."

ACTS OF INTIMIDATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 7.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., April 9.

The volunteers were to-day withdrawn from all the Lankashire pits, which are left to their fate owing to the menaces of the miners, who have also succeeded in stopping pumping in many mines in Lothians. The stackyard fires in West Lothians and the wrecking of a village school near Edinburgh are attributed to the miners who continue to manifest destructive spirit. While bands of pipers inspire the Scottish miners to acts of intimidation the Welsh miners begin the day's operations with concerts. A number of collieries in South Wales were visited to-day by processions headed by bands with Red flags who indulged in singing and dancing until the time limit they had fixed had expired.

STRIKE OR LOCK-OUT ?

WHAT DROVE GOVT. TO NEGOTIATE

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 7.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., April 9.

According to an official report of the conference between the Premier and the Miners, the Premier pointed out that "it is not the flooding of mines which has driven us to negotiate but the knowledge that if the repeated strikes continue, industrial position of the country will be absolutely destroyed like Russia.

Mr. Herbert Smith and other leaders retorted that it was not a strike but a lock-out. They insisted upon the concession of a National Wage Board and a National Pool before they could allow any men even "safety men" to resume work.

Mr. Chamberlain joined in the Premier's appeal not to destroy the nation.

All the members of the conference then retired for a few minutes and on resuming Mr. Lloyd George said that the decision of the Federation was one of the gravest mistakes in the psychology which had ever been made by the Leaders of the Great organisation. They misunderstood their fellow-countrymen if they thought that the threats would frighten them. No Government could possibly recommend acceptance of their conditions.

DISTINCT WAR TIME ATMOSPHERE.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS SECRETLY PROCEEDING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 7.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., April 9.

Though resumption of the coal negotiations is still confidently expected there is a distinct war time atmosphere. People have been rushing to buy flour, cereals and tinned foods in spite of the warning that the Dora regulations will be applied to prevent hoarding, as there are ample stocks of food in the country.

Government has organised a special system of transport especially giving attention to supplies of milk for mothers and children.

Movement of troops is proceeding but is kept very secret while the destroyers have been ordered to Ports where trouble in connection with bunkering of ships is expected in an event of strike.

ENROLMENT OF SPECIAL CONSTABLES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, April 7.
Recd. 9-0 p.m., April 9.

The local authorities have been instructed to enrol special constables.

OBSTACLE TO RESUMPTION OF NEGOTIATIONS.

GOVT'S CONDITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 8.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., April 10.

After a prolonged deliberation the Miners' Executive decided that the Government's condition that the safety of the mines would be the first to be discussed was an insurmountable obstacle to resumption of negotiations.

The Executive proceeded to a meeting of the Triple Alliance which was considering arrangements in connection with the decisions to strike.

INVITATION TO CONFERENCE

MINERS RAISE SUBJECTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 8.

When the Railwaymen and the Transport-workers reached the decision with regard to strike the Miners had not yet seen the Premier who in pursuance of a Labour member's suggestion in the House of Commons yesterday evening wrote inviting the Mine-owners and the Miners to a Conference at which the question of pumping would be primarily discussed.

The Mine-owners accepted the invitation but the Miners replied raising objections. There were subsequent written communications between the Downing Street and the Miners' Executive who sat all the morning without reaching any decision and adjourned until afternoon.

FATE OF SCOTTISH MINES.

80 P. C. LIKELY TO BE DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 8.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., Apirl 10.

According to the statements by managers every pit in Lothians has now stopped working, fires have been drawn and water is rising owing to prevalence of water in the Lothians districts. Some pits will never re-open and others will take weeks or months to be dried. The Fife Navigation Coal which was supplied to warships at Rosyth during the war will not be available for months even if the pumps are manned immediately.

It is stated in Edinburgh that eighty per cent. of the Scottish mines will be destroyed by the week-end.

All the Scottish blast-furnaces have been damped down this week and have thrown into idleness iron and steelworkers who are manifesting hostility against the miners.

Reports from the English coalfields are brighter and show that the pumps are working on most of the mines in Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Northumberland and Durham.

NEAR EAST QUESTION

MR. MONTAGU INTERVIEWS DR. ANSARI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 7.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., April 10.

Mr. Montagu had an interview with Dr. Ansari yesterday with reference to the Near East question.

EMPEROR KARL AT BRUCK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 7.
Recd. 9-0 p.m., April 9.

Lucerne.—ExEmperor Karl has arrived after a detention of five hours at Bruck owing to hostility of Railwaymen.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL SIR EDMUND POE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 7.
Recd. 11 p.m., April 9.

The death is announced of Admiral Sir Edmund Poe.

Admiral Sir Edmund Poe was born in 1849. He entered Navy in 1862 and served in H.M.S "Bombay" when destroyed by fire off Monte Video in 1864. He was second in command of the Home Fleet in 1903; Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies from 1905-7. He was the recipient of Royal Humane Society's bronze medal for saving life and the clasp, also Queen's Jubilee medal. He was A.D.C., to the Queen in 1899 and to the King in 1901..

"ON 'CHARKHA' ALONE DEPENDS SWARAJYA".

INTRODUCE IT INTO EVERY HOUSEHOLD

"OBSERVE SWADESHI: WEAR 'KHADDAR'".

MAHATMA GANDHI'S APPEAL TO BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the Swarajya Sabha, the Indian Home Rule League, and the Central Khilafat Committee, a very largely attended public meeting was held on Sunday afternoon at the Kachhi Dasa Oswal Jain Mahajan Wadi, at Mandvi, when Mahatma Gandhi delivered a lecture on "The Present Situation." There was present a large number of ladies, belonging to the various Indian communities. The meeting which was to begin at 3-40 p.m. actually began at about 5 p.m. and nearly two hours before that all the available space was over-crowded. During Mr. Gandhi's speech large collections were made for the Tilak Swarajya Fund and women gave their ornaments liberally. The merchants of Katha Bazar gave Rs. 2,001 and there were other large donations from individual merchants. Notes and rupees and ornaments poured into the fund in large numbers, and by the time the meeting closed a very large sum must have been collected for the Tilak Swarajya Fund. Except Mr. Gandhi, who spoke in Gujarati, there were no other speakers.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

Mahatma Gandhi, after apologising for being late, said this was our National Week—it had begun on the 6th and would end on the 13th. The All-India Congress Committee had asked them to depend on themselves alone in their endeavour for Swarajya. Their aim was to attain Swarajya within one year, whatever might come. Theirs was the duty to redress their Khilafat wrongs and to redress the wrongs of the Punjab. For that purpose the All-India Congress Committee had kept before the country three tasks which it had to perform. The first was to get one crore of members for their National Congress. For that purpose they wanted Mahomedans and Hindus; men and women. He wanted all these men and women to be on the side of the Congress movement and for that purpose the fee was kept at four annas. It was the duty of every Indian to join the Congress organisation without delay. At least one crore of new members must join the Congress organisation without delay. At least one crore of new members must join the Congress. Their next duty was to collect one crore of rupees for the Tilak Swarajya Fund, and he did not think it was a matter of great difficulty. Some people were rather sceptical about their ability to collect that large sum in the whole of India, but he had no such doubts. If they could not collect a crore of rupees for the redressing of the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs then Indians would never be fit for Swarajya. If they could not collect that sum then they would prove their unfitness for the responsibilities of Swarajya. He was sure that even Bombay, if it meant business, could collect that sum. Even the Marwadi community alone could give that sum; even the Parsi community could give it, and the rich mercantile community of Bombay could very easily collect that single crore of rupees. Was it then impossible to collect that crore from the whole of India? He had no doubts about their ability to collect that amount. He requested the citizens of Bombay to subscribe as much as possible towards the Tilak Swaraiya Fund and not to give only that sum which came to their share. They had to collect that sum before the 1st of June.

Swarajya Depends on Charka.

More important than that was the *Charka*, on which depended the attainment of Swarajya. On *Charka* alone Swarajya depended. It was their munitions which they needed in their fight for Swarajya. They should give up the use of foreign goods and the first step in that direction was the use of Swadeshi cloth. They should consider that to clothe themselves in foreign clothes was a shameful thing; they should also consider that to clothe oneself in country made goods was a beautiful thing, and that it was spiritual and for the good of India. He wanted to enlist the energies of men and women, rich and poor, old and young, in this great task. He wanted the poorest men for that purpose—in the fight for Swarajya. If Indians thought that by building mills they would be able to give up foreign goods he did not think it was possible for them to do so, for how could they import so much machinery in one year from foreign countries? Besides, they would have sent a large amount of money to buy the machinery to foreign countries. Only when mill machinery could be manufactured in India he would have no objection to build as many mills as they liked. But, until then he did not believe in building mills. Therefore, it was that the Congress Committee wanted to introduce into the country twenty lakhs of *charkhas* before the month of June. He wished these *charkhas* to be introduced into every household in this country.

Bombay the Greatest Sinner

The Mahatma asked the merchants of Bombay, whether it was right on their part to import goods of foreign manufacture and thus make India poor and make [illegible] slaves? Was it not better to live in poverty? Only when they stopped importing foreign goods could they get Swarajya. It did not matter whether the lawyers stuck to their courts, or the students to their schools and colleges, but it was of the utmost importance that foreign goods should not be imported into this country. They must wear *Khaddar*, and it was their duty to wear Swadeshi clothes only. It was an offence against their country to wear foreign made clothes and discard those made in this country. He had come from Orissa and Andhra and from what he had seen there he was convinced that the people of Bombay were lagging far behind, and that they were the greatest sinners. He would place the Gujarati community in the forefront in that respect, for they were responsible for the importation of foreign goods in India. Indians had accustomed themselves to wearing fine clothes and if it were not possible for the people of Bombay to give up those luxuries, he did not think it was possible to do so anywhere else. For the sake of Swarajya, for the sake of the Khilafat wrongs, and for the sake of the Punjab wrongs they had got to give up foreign-made goods. Until Indians felt that there was as much beauty in *Khaddar* as in the Manchester calicoes and Japanese goods, they would never get Swarajya.

The Clear Duty.

They had a clear duty before them—they must join the Congress; they must collect one crore of rupees for the Tilak Swarajya Fund and they must introduce twenty lakhs of *charkhas* in the country. If India could achieve this, she could certainly get Swarajya in one year. If they could do it, Swarajya must come to them. In Madras and Bengal, even the most prominent people wore *Khaddar* and why could they not do it in Bombay?

Appeal to Ladies

Mahatma Gandhi said he wanted the co-operation of ladies in his task, and he wanted their blessings too. But, in the first place they must be fit to do so. It was not possible for them to bless him unless they purified themselves by wearing Indian clothes and discarding foreign ones. Unless they wore Swadeshi clothes, they could not give him their blessings. He appealed to them to set before themselves the ideal of Sita, let them suffer like Sita; let them live like Sita—simply and plainly. Only then could India attain Swarajya. Let them wear only country-made cloth and let them give their blessings and co-operation to the workers in the cause of their country, and then they would have a Dharma Rajya in this country. It was the aim of the Congress to join together, heart and soul, Hindus and Moslems to fight for Swarajya. In Bengal and Orissa, women had contributed their share liberally towards the Tilak Fund. He appealed to his Parsi sisters to help liberally the Swaraj Fund. He appealed to his sisters to give their share to the Swarajya Fund.

In conclusion, he prayed to God that Hindus and Moslems, Parsis and Jews, would join together and do their best for this country and do their duty.

WOMEN AND SWARAJYA

PUBLIC MEETING ON WEDNESDAY.

MRS NAIDU TO SPEAK.

A public meeting of the women of Bombay will be held under the presidency of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, with a view to contribute their quota in the ways and means suggested by Mahatma Gandhi for the speedy attainment of Swarajya, on Wednesday the 13th April at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Merwari Vidyalaya Hall.

Mrs. Naidu has promised to deliver her presidential address on "Women and Swarajya." Among the speakers will be Shrimati Avantikabai Gokhale and Begum G. F. Rahaman.

All women irrespective of rank or creed, are cordially invited to attend.

INDIANS' STRIKE IN FIJI.

THIRTY THOUSAND IDLE.

STORY OF MR. GANDHI'S SADHU AGENT.

"MORNING POST'S" CANARDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, April 7.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., April 9.

The "Morning Post" learns from Sydney that the "Herald's" Suva correspondent reports that a *Sadhu* whom Mr. Ghandhi sent from India ten months ago has led to a strike of thirty thousand Indians at Viti Levu (Fiji). The correspondent states that the *Sadhu* threatened the Indians *inter alia* that the disobedient would be turned into stone. Unless work is shortly resumed there, will be no sugar crushing in Fiji this year.

BENGAL MODERATE CONFERENCE.

"DESTRUCTIVE" N. C. O CONDEMNED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, April 9.

The Reforms Provincial Conference met at 1 p.m. this afternoon in the Dalhousie Institute.

Mr. Provash Chunder Mitter, Minister for Education, presided and in his presidential address dwelt upon the value of Reforms and said they were agreed their goal was Liberty which, as he understood, meant representative democracy in which the interests of all races, communities and classes will be represented. He thought that three problems to which early practical solution would have to be found were poverty, ignorance and physical weakness of people. The most important problem at present was improvement of the economic condition of the country. For its solution they would have to start with rural areas and ameliorate the condition of agriculturists. From that the development of industries and manufactures in towns would naturally be easier. Referring to the military question, he demanded the right of people to defend their hearths and homes, without which no amount of paper constitution could give them Liberty.

NON-COOPERATION.

Having alluded to the necessity of propaganda work in connection with reforms and to the duty of educating voters as to the value of their votes, Mr. Mitter referred to Non-Cooperation and said he had no quarrel with its constructive side nor even with the assertive national aspect of the movement but he condemned emphatically its destructive side, which instead of creating a sense of unity was creating a sense of distrust among the people It was undermining discipline and respect not only for law and order, but even for parental authority. It has in many places established a tyrannical suppression of freedom of speech and action. Mr. Mitter welcomed the idea of national education, but deprecated neglect of modern science and art. He thought there were practical difficulties in the way of any single scheme for national education but hoped that with the help of his colleagues in the council and others a distinctly national educaional policy would be evolved, enabling Indians to stand in the forefront of the nations of the world. He appealed to the delegates to concentrate on constructive work for the few years.

RESOLUTIONS.

Quite a number of resolutions were then adopted. The first resolution referred to the financial position of the province with a deficit of one crore and a half. They invited expert opinion by prize competition to make practical suggestions, and urged that the income from jute tax should be made over to Bengal. The Conference next adopted a resolution urging increase in the number of territorial forces which would reduce military expenditure and also teach people to defend their country.

There was some opposition, when Mrs. N. C. Sen moved a resolution demanding franchise for women. After it was seconded and supported Moulvi Abul Lasem opposed it. He was called to order and several speakers who followed took exception to the remarks made by Mr. Lasem. The resolution, however, was carried by a majority.

A resolution on political organisation, which was discussed next, was moved by Sir Surendranath Bannerjea, who in saying that their goal was the attainment of Swaraj within the Empire opposed those who urged it either within or without the Empire and said that Swaraj depended on village re-organisation for which funds were necessary. He subscribed Rs. 500 to the fund. He laid great stress on educational and sanitary improvements. Next came the village organisation, which suggested the creation of village union boards to look after the needs of the masses and thereby strengthen the national spirit of the people.

Another resolution urged that the portfolio of Police should be entrusted to an Indian Minister to popularise the service and advisory committees be appointed to advise district officers in matters connected with police administration. The next resolution urged upon the Government of India to take the necessary steps for bringing about such changes in the Treaty of Sevres as would satisfy the religious and legitimate demands of Mussalmans and would ensure permanent and lasting peace in the world. Other resolutions referred to the separation of Judical and Executive functions, physical efficicial by providing functions for physical culture, national and vocational education.

U. S. ON ALLIED MANDATES.

NOTES TO POWERS.

RIGHT OF, INTEREST IN THE ISLAND OF YAP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 7.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., April 9.

A Washington message states that the Government has sent similar notes to Britain, France, Italy and Japan dealing, it is understood, not only with the question of mandates but covering all the American rights arising from the war. The notes reiterate the right of the United States to participate in the peace settlements. They refer specifically to the case of the Island of Yap and state that the Government of the United States must insist that it has lost no right or interest in the island, as it existed prior to any action on the part of the Supreme Council or the League of Nations, and it cannot recognise the allocation of the island or the validity of Japan's mandate over it.

MANDATORY STATE'S LIBERTY.

TO DISCUSS TERMS OF MANDATE:

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 7.
Recd. 12 noon, April 9.

Sir Eric Drummond, the Secretary General of the League of Nations, in the course of a statement with regard to the mandates makes it clear that the Parliament of any mandatory state has full liberty to discuss the terms of the mandate before they are settled. The Parliament will also be entitled to fix the amount of financial responsibility involved, while the League cannot impose any alteration of the terms of the mandate, once these are determined.

ARCHDEACON WAKEFIELD'S CASE.

PRIVY COUNCIL HEARS APPEAL FROM CONSISTORY COURT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 7.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., April 10.

The interest of crowds at Downing Street to-day was divided between watching the arrivals for the coal conference and the proceedings of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which is hearing the appeal of Archdeacon Wakefield. This is the first time for thirty years that the Privy Council has heard an appeal from the Consistory Court. Lord Birkenhead presided and was assisted by Lords Buckmaster, Dunedin and Shaw with the Bishops of London, Gloucester, Rochester and Ely as Assessors. The formidable array of Counsel for the appellant was headed by Sir Edward Carson and by Mr. Douglas Hogg for the Bishop of Lincoln, who was cited as respondent as head of the Lincoln Consistory Court. The public present at the proceedings were chiefly women and a few clergymen.

INSOLVENCY OF A BANKING FIRM.

"TWO ROYAL PERSONS" AS CREDITORS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, April 7.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., April 10.

"Two Royal Persons" whose names were not disclosed were mentioned in the Bankruptcy Court to-day as creditors for £6991 and £9445 sterling with Messrs. Henry and Wyndham Birch, who carried on merchant and banking business as Mildred Goyenche and Company. The liabilities of Company are £373000 sterling and the assets £143000 sterling.

EXCHANGE RATES AND PAY OF BRITISH OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 7.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., April 10.

Replying in the House of Commons to Sir Frederick Hall, Mr. Montagu said it was a fait that in some instances the rupee rates of pay of British Service Officers in India were at present less than the home rates of pay and allowances at current exchange rates. This point was under consideration.

GERMAN SUCCESS IN UPPER SILESRAIN PLEBISCITIC.

NOTE OF ENTENTE GOVERNMENTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 7.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., April 10.

Berlin, April 8.—The German Note to Entente Governments requests that the territories of Upper Silesia in which the Plebiscite was taken, should be integrally assigned to Germany, on the ground that Germany secured two-thirds of the votes of the country and an overwhelming majority in the Communes. Germany claims also that the existence and prosperity of Silesia and Germany are interdependent and promises to protect the Polish minority and to grant to the Poles assistance and concessions.

GERMANS' ADMISSION TO BRITISH COLONIES.

PERMIT NECESSARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 7.
Recd. 9-0 p.m., April 9.

In the House of Commons Sir Walter De Frece asked what arrangements had been made to regulate the return of the German to the portions of the British Empire directly administered by the Colonial Office Col. Amery replied that an ex-enemy alie seeking admission to a colony or protectorate during the next three years must have a permit signed by the Colonial Secretary

NANKANA SAHIB CASE.

THREE WITNESSES EXAMINED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, April 8.

In the Nankana Sahib Tragedy case today three more prosecution witnesses were examined.

The first witness was a worshipper who stated he was worshipping in Gurdwara when the Akalis came and described how he was frightened by them and not allowed to leave Gurdwara and finally wounded by shots and became unconscious. He could not say who fired those shots.

The second witness was a Pujari of Nankana Gurdwara, who stated he was reciting the Granth Sahib when the Akalis entered Gurdwara. They were armed with hatches, *chhavis*, *lathis* and one of them had also a gun with him. Early morning on the 20th February they entered Gurdwara with loud shouts of "*sat sri akal*" and some of them beat the witness, threatened to kill him and finally drove him out of Gurdwara.

The third and last witness examined today was a Patwari of Nankana, who described certain scenes of occurrences. The witness was still under examination when the court rose for the day.

All the three witnesses had previously given their statements before a Magistrate, which they now retracted in the Court, alleging that their previous statements had been made through fear of the police.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF APPROVER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, April 9.

Further prosecution evidence was recorded to-day in the Nankana Sahib case. Amar Singh Patwari who gave his evidence yesterday was recalled for examination to-day. The Court had by its order of yesterday allowed the Public Prosecutor to treat this witness as a hostile witness on account of his retraction of his previous statement and to cross-examine him. Witness in reply to questions by the Public Prosecutor stated that the allegations made by him in his previous statement against the accused were false and due to fear born of threats of arrest and prosecution offered to him by the Sikhs and the police.

The next witness examined was Gom', approver. He stated how the mahant and his men on several previous occasions to the occurrence of the tragedy collected and hired men for the protection of the Gurudwara, whenever the mahant got information that Akalis were going to attack it. He also described how on the day previous to the Nankana tragedy, Mahant Narain Das, when he was leaving to attend the Sanatan Sikh Conference at Lahore, got information at Nankana station after he had entered the train that Akalis were on the way to Gurudwara and collected his men to meet the Akalis. Witness was still under examination when, owing to the indisposition of the Magistrate, the case was adjourned till Monday.

AMENDMENT OF INCOME TAX ACT.

MADRAS GOVT. PROPOSES TO APPOINT COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, April 9.

The Government propose to appoint a local committee consisting of officials and non-officials to sit in Madras with a representative of the Government of India to consider the amendments of the Income Tax Act, 1918, and in particular the assessment of mercantile profits. The Committee will meet some time between the 11th and 13th instant.

FRENCH POLICY IN MEDITERRANEAN.

TO BE SECOND TO NONE.

FRANCE MUST KEEP SYRIA AND ALEXANDRETTA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 7.
Recd. 12 noon, April 9.

Paris.—Speaking in the Senate, M. Briand declared that France should have in the Mediterranean, a position second to none without giving umbrage to the other powers. For the future of France they must keep Syria and Alexandretta. He was aware that the traditional policy of Britain was aimed at joining the Persian Gulf with the Mediterranean to defend British interests in India but it was also the French policy, and under no consideration could France allow another nation to weaken her vital interests. When Britain asked France to co-ordinate her interests with those of Britain, France would not be deaf to her suggestions provided that Britain had in view not renunciation on the French side only but reciprocal sacrifices.

AGREEMENT BETVEEN TURKEY AND AFGHANISTAN.

COMPLETE UNDERSTANDING ON FOREIGN QUESTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, April 8.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., Apirl 10.

Constantinople.—The Angora newspapers publish terms of Agreement between Turkey and Afghanistan which was signed in Moscow on March 1st giving assurances of a complete understanding on the Foreign questions. Turkey agrees to re-organise Afghan Army and to supply officers and arms.

THE FARROW'S BANK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, April 7.
Recd. 9-0 p.m., April 9.

The first meeting of the Creditors of th Farrow's Bank after a lively meeting appointed Mr. Harald de Vaux Brougham Official Receiver, as liquidator and also appointed Mr. Harold de Vaux Brougham assist the liquidator.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON DR. RAM NARAIN SINGH.

TRIAL OF FIVE ACCUSED AT AGRA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
AGRA, April 9.

In the Court of Mr. Shee Ralhan Singh, First Class Magistrate, five accused were put up under section 147, I. P. C., for alleged assault committed on Dr. Ram Narain Singh of Fatepur-Sikhri. This case is an off-shoot of the Fatepur-Sikri riot case. Dr. Ram Narain Singh examined by the Crown Prosecutor said he was in the town during the Moharram. On the 8th day of the Moharram witness was in Mr. Tara Chand's house. Mohamad Beg came there at about 8 p.m. He had a sword in his hand said bricks were thrown on the tazias. Witness and Tara Chandk told him that they must have been thrown either by monkeys or some badmash. After witness left Mr. Tara Chand, he was told that preparations were being made to assault him, as he was accused of getting bricks thrown, Shortly after this 10 or 12 Muhammadans came running armed with sticks. They caught the witness and began beating him. Witness explained that he had nothing but they continued to attack him. Finally the witness was struck on the head and he fell down. A police chowkidar came there at this juncture and saved the witness from the rioters.

COMPLAIN TO THE POLICE.

Witness went to police station where he saw the headwriter and asked that his report be recorded. This was not done immediately, but an hour afterwards it was written down on ordinary paper. Witness wanted it entered in the police diary but, the head writer said this would be done after it was shown to the sub-inspector. The chowidar's statement also was written on ordinary paper. Witness said the paper ought to be signed by the deponents, but the police writer said it was not necessary. Witness sent a detailed report to the Civil Surgeon and his injuries were examined by the assistant surgeon in charge at Agra.

Witness has no concern with the *dola* at Fatehpur-Sikri. There were no musical performances at witness' house during the Moharrum and he never got bricks thrown at *tazias*. Before the Moharrum there had been a musical performance at witness' house for two or three days. Some people in Fatehpur-Sikri were displeased with witness but not the public in general Witness had done nothing to incur the displeasure of Mahomedans in general. Witness was president of the annual gathering of the Seva Samiti at Fatehpur-Sikri, but did not remember what resolutions were passed. The case was adjourned.

GRIEVANCES OF PENSIONED OFFICERS.

"ENHANCEMENT SHOLD HAVE RETROSPECTIVE EFFECT."

MONTAGU'S REPLY TO DEPUTATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 8.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., April 10.

Mr. Montagu to-day received a deputation of the members of the House of Commons who were introduced by Sir T. J. Bennett and included Sir Charles Yate, Sir William Davison, Sir Herbert Nield, Colonel Archer-Shee, Colonel Burn and Messrs. Marriott, Gersham and Stewart to represent the grievances of certain pensioned officers of the members of the Uncovenanted Services.

The Deputation pressed that the enhancement of pensions which were granted on the recommendation of the Islington Commission should have a retrospective effect and not only from July 23rd, 1913, which was the date of the circular letter of the Government of India intimating that the decision on the case of the pensioner memorialists must await the Commission's report. Sir T. Bennett pointed out that the recommendations made no distinction between those who retired before or after that date.

Mr. Montagu was sympathetic and pointed out that he had gone a long way in giving a retrospective effect to the increased pensions as far back as 1913, but promised to refer the matter again to the Government of India.

CABLE ITEMS.

The London streets were full of amateur astronomers on April 8, who while streaming to business watched the eclipse of the sun. This is first annular eclipse which has been visible in the United Kingdom for 83 years. The eclipse was beautifully seen in practically cloudless sky, but was of little astronomical interest.

The Coalitionists who are challenging Government's nomination to Mr. Whitley's speakership have decided to ask Sir Frederick Banbury to accept the nomination as Sir Ernest Pollock has declined.

Trade slump is forcibly re-evidenced by the Board of Trade returns for March showing that exports were nearly 67 million sterling and imports 94 million sterling decreases of 37 and 85 million sterling respectively compared with March, 1920. Principal increases in imports are 14 million sterling worth of iron and steel and four million of meat.

VICEROY'S PROJECTED VISIT TO LAHORE.

(Associated Press.)
LAHORE, April 8.

The Viceroy will arrive in Lahore at 8 a.m. on Friday, the 15th; the arrival being public. His Excellency will be the guest of the Governor during his two days' stay. On Friday afternoon His Excellency will attend a garden party at Shalimar gardens to be given by the members of Punjab Chiefs' Association. In the evening there will be a dinner party at Government House. Next morning His Excellency will pay an informal visit to the Fort and in the evening at 5 p.m., he will leave for Dehra Dun, departure being private.

During his stay in Lahore His Excellency will take the opportunity of meeting the representatives of various communities, but owing to shortness of the visit, which will be of a more or less informal nature, Ruling Chiefs or provincial Darbaris from outside Lahore itself, are not being specially invited to attend.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Viceroy and Mr. A. D. Pichford have donated Rs. 5,000 each towards Boy Scout Funds.

* * *

Hon. Mr. Porter has arrived at Nainital. Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru arrived Allahabad today and will remain here up to 19th instant. Hon. Mr. Srinivasa Sastri is also on a visit to Allahabad up to 12th instant.

* * *

Local Government have under contemplation a proposal to call a conference of collectors to examine the whole question of waterrate and consider the possibility of introducing a simplified scale of waterrates.

* * *

The election of the President of the 1st Maharashtra Provincial Conference to be held at Bassein on the 5th, 6th and 7th May next will take place on the 10th instant. Among the several nominations for the office Dr. Munje of Nagpur has so far secured the largest support.

* * *

Owing to scarcity prevailing in the West Khandesh District, it has been decided to revive the West Khandesh District Famine Committee and steps are being taken to form Taluka Committees in the affected areas.

* * *

Lieutenant-Col. R. Loraine, D.S.O., M.C., a famous actor and airman, arrived in Rangoon on April 8th after a visit to Singapore. He leaves shortly for Calcutta and intends to visit Simla and other parts of India before returning to England.

* * *

The 4th Battalion of Royal Fusiliers have arrived in India from Mesopotamia and are posted at Jullunder. The 79th Carnatic Infantry and 2/119th Infantry which recently arrived from overseas have been posted at Bolarum and Dacca respectively.

Mr. R. Littlehailes, Director of Public Instruction, Madras, who had gone on leave on account of an accident he met with in the hunting field at Ootacamund last season, returned to Madras on April 9.—(A. P.).

ALLEGED SUPPRESSION OF MESSAGES.

AMERICAN CHARGES AGAINST BRITISH AUTHORITIES.

LORD CURZON'S CONTRADICTION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 8.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., April 10.

Allegations which were made during the sittings of the International Communications' Conference at Washington last year suggesting that the British authorities had purposely delayed, suppressed and intercepted telegrams passing between America and Europe provoked intervention by Britain who asked the Secretary of State last November to supply specific information with a view to investigation.

The ensuing correspondence has been published in the form of a White Paper, and shows that the Acting Secretary of State forwarded a memorandum quoting a number of allegations for which the State Department did not assume responsibility and declaring that while the United States Government did not imply that Britain was guilty of these practices, it imputed that a feeling existed which would be difficult to dispel as long as the British Government exacted delivery of all the messages handled by the Cable Companies. It desired to remain anonymous as the Government would have preferred to take up the whole affair in order to counter the malicious reports which had been spread with the object of creating friction between America and Britain.

ALLEGATIONS CONTRADICTED.

Lord Curzon pointed out an obvious impossibility of tracing many of the messages. He mentioned that fifty-two out of fifty-six messages were two years old and dated to the period immediately after the armistice when censorship was in operation with full cognizance of the United States Government. There were a few cases during the war itself when the American officers worked in the British Censor's office and these American officers regarded the charges against the British censorship as unfounded. Lord Curzon showed that delays to telegrams during the period mentioned were due to the Cable Companies, both of which were the American controlled concerns. He contradicted emphatically the allegation that the British firms had been allowed access to information derived through censorship and contended that the statement to which the State Department drew attention was founded upon vague charges as was shown by the fact that the American Companies controlled the Atlantic Cables and also the cables between Great Britain and France and since the end of 1919 Britain had leased to the American Company special wires between Britain, Holland and Belgium and consequently a large proportion of American continental traffic was not handled by the British Post Office.

CALCUTTA TRAMWAY EMPLOYEES.

INQUIRY COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, April 10.

At a meeting of the Calcutta Tramway employees, Mr. N. C. Sen, President of the Union, made public some of the principal recommendations made by the Tramway Inquiry Committee appointed after the strikers rejoined.

Mr. Sen said their day's work had been limited to 9 hours inclusive of half an hour's rest and any work done above this period would be paid for according to overtime rates. Uniforms would be supplied free to newly appointed men which was not the case before and everyone would be entitled to a free overcoat during winter months. All the permanent men if present would be given work daily while the extra men had been recommended for a small allowance for days when they attended but did not get work. Men would get one day's rest in a week on full pay. The Committee had recommended that the men should be allowed 21 days' leave on half pay after a year's regular work. Company would publish rules regarding suspension, dismissal, etc. and they had also consented to carefully consider cases of the employees who have been reported against. Another important concession was the grant of compassionate allowance to men who are disabled in course of their duties.

THE DACCA UNIVERSITY.

DACCA CITIZENS DECIDE TO BOYCOTT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DACCA, April 9.

At a public meeting to suggest means of improving the Dacca University, proposal to boycott the University was ruled out of order. A motion making various suggestions regarding the university, was opposed by a number of youthful Non-Cooperators on the ground that at a public meeting in Dacca recently it was decided to boycott it.

Heated debate followed and a great confusion prevailed. Eventually, the Chairman declared the meeting dissolved and left the hall with several others.

Opposition party proceeded to elect another chairman and passed a resolution deciding to boycott the university.

NDON LETTER.

RLIAMENTARY "HONOUR."

SSIAN TRADE AGREEMENT.

DUSTRIAL SITUATION IN IRELAND.

(By Our Special Correspondent.)

LONDON, March 16.

The Parliamentary Labour Party have id themselves open to a good deal of riticism by their refusal to "embarrass the Government" over the Reparations Bill. It is pointed out that it is the business of an Opposition to embarrass the Government, and further, that this particular bill is injurious alike to trade and to the interests of the worker. If their timorous attitude arose from the fear of being called "pro-Germans" by their constitutents, they show some lack of judgment; for, as far as can be gathered the Bill has no backers in any class except in a very small and uniformed minority of anti-"Hun" fanatics who still think it worthwhile to cut off one's nose to spite one's face. But even the plea that the Bill will hurt Germany more does not prevent Big Business everywhere from realising that it will still hurt this country; and already Mr. Lloyd George's naive assumption that German manufacturers would rush to supply us with exports at half their value, or that British traders would pay the full bill and then seek to recover it from Germany through our own Government. In the meanwhile passing on the 50 per cent to the British consumer, seems doomed to failure. To give only two practical results merely of the debate on the Second Reading in the House; at Leipzig Fair, business was going on merrily until the news came that the British customer would in future pay 50 per cent for his toys and the German Government would have to pay the rest. Business immediately stopped, the German toy-manufacturers refusing to ship any more toys until they had full payment down. The second instance is the report of a large Manchester firm of dyers, that the price of a certain necessity, dye, obtainable only from Germany, had just been advanced 100 per cent. Any baby in economics could have told the Prime Minister that this sort of result would follow his brilliant excursion into high finance. As the chief engineer of a Midlands firm has put it;—"It would pay Britain better to give the Germans £11,000,000,000 in gold and ask them to send us orders, rather than make them pay." But the most lamentable side of the whole affair is that, although financiers and business men and workers declaim everywhere against this farcical Bill, and although all the speeches in the Commons debate were against it, the Second Reading passed without a division. To such a pass have Parliamentary honour come!

The Russian Trade Agreement.

Unless at the eleventh hour some hitch arises, the Russian agreement is being signed as I write. This is no doubt thanks to the failure of the latest counter-revolution in Russia, which in spite of almost open backing from the Entente Powers, never became more than a mutiny at Kronstadt. The "Stunt" Press here did its best to create a hostile atmosphere to the trade agreement by printing outrageous accounts of the fall of the Soviet Government; but from the first the "Daily Herald" was well informed on the subject, and after all, there are limits to the number of times "Wolf" can be cried, even when the wolf is the Russian Imperialist Bear. After all that has happened, it is distinctly important that by agreeing to the preamble of the trade agreement, the British Government agree also not to give any kind of assistance to any form of "White" action or propaganda against the Soviet Government. It is, in fact, as Sir Robert Horne said in Parliament it would be, a recognition of the Soviet Government.

Rnsso-Turkish Agreement.

If the report is true that the Treaty between the Turkish Nationlaist Government and the Soviet Government is shortly to be signed, and that a treaty between the latter and the Government of Afghanistan has already been signed, it looks as though the day of Russian White advanturers, like those who have been bolstered up from time to time by the Entente, is over. But that is not all. "The peace of the world", said Dr. Nihad Rechad, chief political adviser to the Turkish Nationalist delegation recently in London, "depends not only upon peace in the West but also upon peace in the East." Perhaps the growth of Russian influence, a thoroughly communistic influence, in the East, as shown by these two treaties, will do more to check Greek Imperialist ambitions and to establish permanent peace in Europe than all the Conferences of Allied diplomats.

The Industrial Situation.

The industrial crisis has taken on a new complexion with the action of the building industries in approaching the Triple Alliance of miners, railmen and transport workers, and asking them to call a conference to look into the whole question of the threatened lock-out of workers and the determined attack upon wages now being made by the employers. That invitation of the builders is to be considered at once by the Triple Alliance and probably by the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress; and much will depend upon the result of their deliberations. For things cannot continue as they are now. Capitalists, in cutting down wages, are frankly owning that no other course is open to them in the present trade depression if they are to continue to pay dividends. Unless the workers meet this argument by a determined effort to overthrow the system of privately owned capital, they will have no alternative but to accept lower wages. But Labour has at present no organisation available for making this attack upon capitalism; and their conference this week will have no value unless it ends in forming such a working organisation. Meanwhile, unemployment increases steadily and the miners having submitted to the Government their scheme for the future regulation of wages and profits, await the Government's reply and in default of a settlement are faced by the prospect of a lock-out to reduce wages, beginning on March 31st, the day of the decontrol of the mines.

In Ireland.

In Ireland the horror of the Dublin executions for the moment blots out all other feelings. Up to the last it was hoped that two at least of the young men—not one of the six was over 28—would be spared, in view of the universal belief in the innocence which was spared by no less distinguished a person than Mr. George Russell—"A. E." There is no doubt that the scene outside the gaol during the executions marks a dark chapter in the history of the British Empire that only the present Coalition Government would be so ill-advised as to ignore. Yet the coalition should be feeling uncomfortable. In the home of Coalition Liberalism—the National Liberal Club—last week, a resolution against the policy of reprisals was carried by an overwhelming majority, though the Coalitionists were there in such force that at first the speakers could not get a hearing. In the House of Commons, a private meeting of some 50 Coalition Liberals also passed a similar resolution. It would be better if they could be found in the anti-Government Lobby in an Irish division; still these signs of revolt are healthy. Another sign of a change of feeling even in the House is the cessation of references to the Irish rebels as a "murder gang". That lie has done its work, so perhaps it has merely had its day. Material considerations too, are having their influence in that most material of assemblies. Only last night, in the debate on the Army Estimates, it came out incidentally that no fewer than 51 battalions of infantry, seven cavalry regiments and 32 batteries are in Ireland to-day. As two battalions are in Egypt and eight in the Rhine and in Silesia, it seems that the Coalition's little wars and hunts for murder gangs are leaving Great Britain to be protected only by six out of the 140 battalions of British infantry, excluding the Guards. The expense of such a policy, apart from its dangers, may in time give food for thought, not only to the Carsonites and all who howl for Sinn Fein blood, but also the Bottomleys and all who talk of "sanctions" and "marching to Berlin," while the Treaty of Versailles is made a scrap of paper.

Our Shrinking Trade.

The February Trade returns show an alarming drop both in exports and imports. Export figures for British goods only had dropped since January to the extent of £24,600,000. Owing to the desperate condition of the Continental markets, the figures for re-export show an equally heavy drop. In February 1920, we re-exported mainly to European countries, goods to the value of £22,600,000. In February of this year, the figure had fallen to £8,000,000. In this connection it is interesting to note that Mr. Gould, the Cardiff shipowner, said recently in the course of debate in Parliament, that because of the fact that the ex-German ships have been thrown on the market, there had been a complete cancellation of shipbuilding orders here, which was likely to last for 18 months or two years. The proceeds from the sale of those vessels faded away when set against the cost of the unemployment dole necessitated by their delivery into this country.

The Russian Counter-Revolution.

Tchitcherin's comment by wireless on the recent reports circulated by the British Foreign Office concerning the Kronstadt revolt against the Soviet Government, is very scathing. He says "The British information service can not be so badly organised that the British Government does not know how absured are the fables which the foreign office has endorsed. We are forced to see in this a deliberately hostile measure to harm us. The campaign is obviously intended to influence the Turks and perhaps America."

The New International.

The Executive Committee of the Working Union and Socialist Parties (the new international of Centre Socialists) has elected a office of five persons, who are Adler (Vienna), the Secretary; Grim (Berne); Ledebour (Berlin); Longuet (Paris); and Wallhead (Manchester). The Executive calls on all Socialists to organise immediately meetings and demonstrations for general disarmament and for the revision of the Peace Treaties.

The Baby Under Labour Government.

In a "Daily Herald" interview, John Story, Premier of New South Wales, who is now in London, talked about the care of the child under his Labour Government which has been in power since 1910, with one short interval. Every mother receives £5 maternity benefit as well as the infant's linen and clothing; free medical advice is provided, and there are also free baby clinces under the State all over the country. His Government is further considering a Children's Maintenance Bill which, if it becomes law, will give every mother 5 to 7 a week for each child after the second.

A Coalition Revolt.

Following upon a stormy scene in the National Liberal Club, last week at which a resolution on reprisals was passed by an overwhelming majority in spite of the presence of all the Coalition Liberals who could be scraped together a group of 50 Coalition Liberal M. P.'s met in the House of Commons and passed a similar resolution with only five dissentients.

ALLEGED VAGARIES OF AN INCOME-TAX COLLECTOR.

AHMEDABAD MILL OWNERS' PROTEST

The Hony. Secretary, Ahmedabad Millowners' Association writes:—

A requisition signed by Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai and twenty-four other members of the Millowners' Association of Ahmedabad has recently been sent to the President of the Association complaining against the conduct and methods of Mr. Dosabhai Billimoria—Income-tax Collector for the City and requesting him to collect information on the point and to take other necessary steps.

In pursuance of this the following resolution was passed unanimously at the meeting of the Managing Committee of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association held on Saturday the 2nd April 1921.

"The requisition to the President dated 31st March, 1921, from more than 25 members of the Association was considered. The Committee is in full sympathy with the request contained in the requisition and appoint a committee consisting of (1) The President, (2) Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, (3) Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, (4) Mr. Balabhai Damoderdas, (5) the Honorary Secretary Mr. Goverdhan L. Patel to collect information from members and the general public on the matter and to submit a report to this Committee at an early date.

This Committee is empowered to spend Rs. 500 at present in the fulfilment of this mission and necessary propaganda. Copies of the requisition and this resolution be forwarded to the Collector of Ahmedabad for his information."

P. &. O. DOCK LABOURERS.

STILL HOLDING OUT.

The workmen of the P. and O. Dockyard the Bombay Steam Navigation and th British India Steam Navigation Compani are still holding out. It appears that the workmen held a meeting of their own yester day morning in which they decided to hold out until their demands were adequately granted.

The workmen, it seems, do not intend paying any heed to the notice, which authorities put at the entrance of th Dockyard on Thursday last. The noti expires to-morrow (Monday) and it now re mains to be seen whether they resume duty or not.

ENDURE TORTURES WITHOUT VIOLENCE.

MR. GANDHI ON SELF-RESTRAINT.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 8.

Speaking at a huge mass meeting presided over by Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar Mr. Gandhi dwelling upon the importance of non-violence said the greatest triumph of their trial would be when they could endure tortures without violence on their part. If India could exercise restraint under the greatest provocation during the current year he could see nothing to prevent the establishment of Swaraj within the year.

Referring to the Brahmin-non-Brahmin controversy he said the latter could not improve their position by slinging mud at Brahmins. After paying a tribute to the Brahmins he emphasised that the grievance of the depressed was more important than that of the Non-Brahmins.

Turning to Non-Cooperation he said it was a kind of antiseptic treatment intended to cleanse them of dirt.

He appealed for subscriptions for the Tilak Fund.

DR. CHOLKAR'S CASE.

REPORTER'S IGNORANCE.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, April 9.

In Dr. Cholkar's Sedition case, Gajanfar Alli, City Inspector of Police, one of the offiical reporters stated in examination-in-chief that he was a Punjabee Mahomedan and understood speeches in Marathi and that he took down substance and meaning of Dr. Cholkar's Marathi speech in Urdu characters. He then read his notes to the Court in a language which was a mixture of Hindi and Urdu. In cross-examination witness could not understand questions in Marathi. Witness when asked to give meanings of ordinary 50 Marathi words could not at all understand most of the words, misunderstood many a word and gave correct meaning of only a very few words. Witness was asked to give the meaning of passages in Kamat's report and he gave incorrect meanings. Witness admitted that he had not studied politics. Case is proceeding.

A NEW PARTY IN BENGAL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 9.

Apart from the National Liberal League and Moderate Party, about 50 non-official members of the Bengal Legislative Council have formed themselves into a new union, called "Indenpendent Liberal Party" with the Raja of Santosh as President and Dr. A. Suhrawarty as Vice-President.

Mr. J. Donald C.I.E., I.C.S., has taken over charge of the office of Chief Secretary to Government of Bengal with effect from afternoon of 8th instant from Mr. H. L. Stephenson, C.I.E., who is proceeding Home on eight months' leave.

AMRITSAR SEDITION CASE

SYED ATAULAH PLEADS 'NOT GUILTY'.

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, April 6.

On 4th April the prosecution evidence against Syed Ataulah Shah was concluded. Maulvi Nur Ahmed for the prosecution stated that the accused was as usual delivering religious discourse in an ordinary gathering. After reciting quranic verses from various places he was rendering them and making the audience understand their meaning according to quranic idoms. The assembly was in a state of perfect order and quiet and in the course of the discourse the faces of the audience betrayed no sorrow or grief nor anger or rage but, they listened quietly. After narrating the story of Moses at length, the accused brought out, that the Isralites in spite of complaints took no antagonistic action against their rulers. Accused did not incite to disorder or breach of peace but advised patience and forbearance according to quranic precepts. Accused praised Government a great deal by comparing it with honey which has been raised by the Quran and advised the audience to wrap themselves in Swadeshi blankets to obtain the honey. He thus advised them to obtain honey in such a way as not to interfere with the benefits derived from the Government.

Accused pleaded "not guilty" and recited quranic verses in the Court saying, the Quran was his defence, his witness, his faith and everything. The case was adjourned to the eighth April for special orders.

DARING RAID BY TWO PATHANS.

DETAILS OF ATTACK ON GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 9.

"Further information that has come to hand regarding the raid by Pathans on quarter guard of the Gloucestershire regiment at West Ridge, Rawalpindi on April 1st", writes the "Civil and Military Gazette", "shows that only two men were actually engaged in the attack. These two men lay down about 150 yards from the quarter guard about 8 o'clock in the morning and without warning opened fire on the regimental band which was engaged in practice near by. The band hastily withdrew, two of them being wounded and the raiders then directed their fire on the quarter guard. Flanking parties were quickly sent out and these succeeded in accounting for the daring assailants both of whom were shot dead. They seem to have made no attempt to escape. Their identity has not yet been established though they are thought to be trans-border outlaws. It is stated that one of them was responsible for the murder of two British officers at Khaira Gali, a few years ago. In addition to the two men killed two other Pathans found in the neighbourhood of the quarter guard were arrested. The motive for attack is inexplicable unless it was intended to divert attention of quarter guard, so that accomplices could raid the armoury from the other side and secure a good haul of rifles."

LAHORE MEDICAL COLLEGE APPOINTMENTS.

THREE INDIANS APPOINTED AS PROFESSORS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 9.

A press communique states the following appoints of Indians have recently been made at the Medical College, Lahore:—Assistant-Surgeon Dr. Jawan Lal is appointed temporarily to act as Professor of Pathology and bacteriologist to Government vice Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie officiating Saintary Commissioner. Captain Amir Chand I.M.S., is similarly appointed Professor of materia medica vice, Major Harper Nelson officiating Professor of Medicine. Captain P. B. Bharucha I.M.S., has been selected for the chair of anatomy vice Major Broome who will officiate shortly as Professor of Surgery. There will thus be three Indians, two belonging to the I.M.S., and one non-I.M.S., occupying chairs in the college.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT AT DELHI.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, April 8.

Non-Cooperation temperance movement has been started in Delhi among the depressed classes, particularly among the sweepers.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 7.

The cholera epidemic in Calcutta is spreading alarmingly. There has been a marked steady rise in mortality every week. During the week ending 2nd April there were 138 deaths, the figures for two previous weeks being 101 and 95.

The revised estimate of the area under wheat crop shows an increase of 4 per cent. over the total area given in the second forecast. The total area stands at 24,52,000.

The employees of the Bally Jute Mill, who have been on strike since the end of March, resumed work, authorities having given the men an assurance that their demands for provision of a burial ground and extra allowance would be met. It is understood the local municipality has agreed to contribute Rs. 500 towards their burial ground. —(A.P.)

A SUMMARY TRIAL IN NAGPUR.

3 MONTHS R. I. FOR HAT-BURNING.

[Associated Press.]

NAGPUR, April 8.

One Mr. Sadashiv Gopal, who was summarily tried under Section 379 of the Indian Penal Code for having removed and burnt a foreign cap belonging to Sitaram, head constable and orderly to the District Superintendent of Police, Nagpur was convicted and sentenced to three month rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Surajalmed 1st Class Magistrate, Nagpur.

KATHIAWAD POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

MR. V. J. PATEL TO PRESIDE.

(Associated Press.)

RAJKOT, April 9.

It has been at last resolved to hold the Kathiawad political Conference in the State limits of Rajkot. Mr. V. J. Patel is elected President. All limitations and Rajkote State conditions are cancelled. The pandal is nearly ready. Accommodations for delegates and moffusil visitors are in progress.

ANOTHER INDEPENDENT COLLEGE FOR THE PUNJAB

GUJRANWALA COLLEGE TO BE NATIONALISED.

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, April 4.

The go-ahead Sikh community of the Punjab already boasts of an independent college of divinity called the Akal college at Mastuana under Mr. Sant Tejasingh. They are now having a second almost immediately as from the first of Baisakh the Guru Nanak Khalsa college of Gujranwala, a second grade institution throws up its affiliation with the Punjab University. It will continue under Principal Jodh Singh, M.A., a devoted and talented Sikh who has already done invaluable services to the Sikh community and who presided at the recent session of the Sikh Educational Conference held at Hushiarpur and who in a former session took charge of the feeding arrangements of thousands of men and women. The scheme of studies includes agricultural, industrial and commercial subjects, Sikh religion and history with special reference to Sikhs.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 8.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Major T. C. Boyd I.M.S., becomes probationer in Chemical Examiners Department. Mr. L. Withinshaw on special duty has four months' leave. Executive Council of Governor-General is directed to assemble at Simla. Mr. H. S. C. Freitas officiates as Assistant Private Secretary to Viceroy.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Rev. J. W. Cheshire resigns.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy succeeds Sir G. Chitnavis as Member of Board of Management of Indian People's Famine Trust. Mr. C. F. Bell officiates as Conservator of Forest, Central Provinces Captain J. B. Able has been appointed to Indian Civil Veterinary Department and is posted to Burma.

FOREIGN & POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. A. Rees, Consul for Norway at Rangoon, has resumed charge of office. Mr. J. H. Davies I.C.S., is granted four months' leave.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Graham of Messrs. James Finlay and Coy Ltd. succeeds Mr. Langford James and Mr. G. L. Haig succeeds Mr. Grey of Indian Tea Cess Committee. Mr. C. F. Strickland is placed on special duty in Northern India Salt Revenue Department.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. W. Mears, Electrical Advisor to Government of India, has been also given charge of Hydro Electric Survey of India in addition to his present duties.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. B. E. W. Bank is appointed Deputy Secretary, Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Majors T. S. Cox and G. F. E. Wardell are promoted Lieut.-Colonels. Major J. J. Roble I.M.S. becomes Lieut.-Colonel. Majors K. E. Anderson and Lieut.-Col. C. L. Cattell, Cantonment Magistrates, are transferred to Supernumerary List.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Temporary Lieut. A. G. Robertson is granted the rank of Lieutenant on demobilisation.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. T. Stavell, Deputy Traffic Manager is transferred to N. W. Railway. Mr C A Thomas is appointed Assist to Mining Engineer

ADVANCE TEMPERANCE!

DELHI SWEEPERS' RESOLVE TO BOYCOTT LIQUOR.

DELHI, April 7.

Delhi Sweepers, assembled in a panch meeting decided unanimously that no Sweeper should use wine even on religious occasions and that if any person was found drinking he would be beaten by shoes 50 times, and moustaches of one side would be shaved and fined 5 kauries and that any sweeper giving information about the breach of a defaulter would be rewarded Re. 1/4.

AMRITSARS SEDITION CASE.

MAULVI ATTAULAH GETS 3 YEARS

INCLUDING 3 MONTHS SOLITARY CONFINEMENT

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, April 8.

Judgment was pronounced to-day in the case against Maulvi Attaullah who stood charged with offence under Section 124 A.I.P.C. Maulvi Attaullah was sentenced to three years rigorous imprisonment, including 3 months solitary confinement.

RELIGIOUS FAIR AT HARDWAR.

FIELD FOR CONGRESS PROPAGANDA

[Associated Press.]

The Ardhkumbhi, the great Hindu religious fair, is attracting large numbers of pilgrims during the coming week. Several conferences and anniversaries including the All-India Hindu Conference and the Sadhus' Conference would be held. Among the engagements fixed is Congress propaganda, for instance, of draft resolution. The Hindu Conference contemplate change in the object of the Conference, so as to make friendly cooperation with other communities necessary for developing united self-government for India, to impress need for the amelioration of the depressed classes and to exhort Hindus to rely upon themselves for protecting cows and Hindu sacred places.

FIRE AT THANA.

COLLECTOR'S RELIEF MEASURES.

Recently a disastrous fire broke out at Thana in Maharwada, a locality peopled by Mahars, a community belonging to one of the depressed classes. Owing to shortage of water the fire could not be properly controlled, and the result was that about thirty huts were completely burnt down with all that they contained. Many Mahar families and homeless, which is no small calamity and homeless, which is no small calamity to such poor and "untouchable" people as the Mahars.

Mr. C. S. Campbell, the Collector of Thana, who is an indefatigable worker for the amelioration of the social status of the depressed classes, in conjunction with the Thana Municipality, is doing his best to collect the necessary funds to give relief to the sufferers, and as we understand that the response to the appeal of the Collector is not quite satisfactory we should be glad if the charitably disposed public of Bombay came to the assistance of the good cause.

DADAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE

RESULTS OF ELECTIONS.

As per previous instructions the 5th April was fixed as the last date for receiving from the Members of this Congress Committee the names of the proposed nominees for the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. For the 17 seats alloted to this ward, the names of 17 candidates only were proposed by the Members and consequently all those 17 persons have been elected without any contest. The names of the said 17 representatives are as follows:—

Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. L. G. Khare, Dr. N. D. Savarkar, Dr. M. C. Javala, Dr. Y. V. Purandare, Dr. P. R. Subramaniam, Mr. B. J. Pathare, Dr. P. R. Gangolli, Mr. C. Y. P. Shivani, Mr. P. G. Sahasrabhude, Mr. L. T. Patanker, Mr. K. N. Yeoleker, Mr. H. P. Bhatte, Mr. G. B. Joshi, Mr. N. Krishna Aiyer, Mr. S. B. Gavde, Mr. A. S. Ramaiah.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The following nominations have been received at the Office of the Committee for the election of representatives on behalf of this Committee to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

Mr. Revashanker Jugjiwan Zaveri, Mr. Haji Yusuf Sobani, Mr. Raghowji Purshottam, Mr. Shankerlal G. Banker, Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thackersy, Mr. A. H. Fyzee, Mr. Shantaram Narayan Dabholkar, Mr. Kamalnath B. Sanzgiri, Mr. Amratlal H. Dala, Mr. Baban Gokhale, Mrs. Shrimati Avantikabai Gokhale, Mrs. Vasumati Dhimatram Pandit, Mr. Yeswantrao Vishnu Nene, Mr. Dhirajlal G. Banker, Mr. Madhusudan G. Bhandare, Mr. Shavaksha Kaishroo Nicholson, Mr. Laxmidas Mangaldas Shrikant, Mr. Khundubhai Moorarji Desai, Mr. Moorarji Goculdas Dewji, Mr. R. S. Padbidri, Mr. Uchrangrai Keshavrai Oza, Mr. Manilal C. Modi, Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, Mr. K. Vithalrao, Mr. G. V. Kamath, Mr. Goculdas R. Shroff.

As the number of representatives to be elected is fixed at 26 and as the number of candidates is also 26, these are hereby declared elected. The election meeting notified to be held on the 10th having been rendered unnecessary, is hereby cancelled.

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Lohar Chawl, Princess Street

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ELECTRICAL ACCESSORES LAMPS, etc.

Prices on Application.

An invaluable restorative in cases of

Exhaustion

When the system is "below par," any unusual strain upon the vitality often causes a feeling of exhaustion

This feeling of exhaustion is due to a sudden partial collapse of the vital powers of the body

That is because the drain upon the vitality has been greater than the body can replace.

Now, exhaustion is not only distressing in itself, but it indicates that the vital powers of the body are "run-down"

And it is in such cases that the help of 'Wincarnis' proves of such great value.

Because 'Wincarnis' possesses a four-fold power—it is a Tonic, a Restorative, a Blood-builder and a Nerve strengthener, all in one

Thus 'Wincarnis' promotes *new* strength, *new* rich red blood, *new* nerve force and *new* vitality—all at one time

That is why over 10,000 Doctors recommend it.

If *you* are subject to Exhaustion, or are Weak, or Anæmic, or Nervous, or Run-down, take advantage of the new and vigorous health 'Wincarnis' offers you.

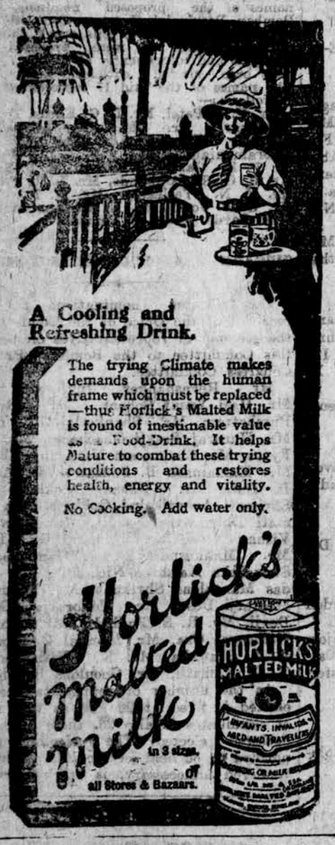
Get a bottle of 'Wincarnis' and begin taking it to-day

But be *sure* you get 'Wincarnis' Don't be tempted to buy a substitute

WINCARNIS

Of all Druggists, Stores, Bazaars, &c.

COLEMAN & Co., LTD., Wincarnis Works, Norwich, Eng.



A Cooling and Refreshing Drink.

The trying Climate makes demands upon the human frame which must be replaced—thus Horlick's Malted Milk is found of inestimable value as a Food-Drink. It helps Nature to combat these trying conditions and restores health, energy and vitality.

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ED PANACEA & Co.'s

FrenchPills

WERFUL NERVE TONIC RESTORATIVE

VIGOUR & VITALITY.

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ELIXIR EAUGODINE.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST TONIC.

Sensational Review by the Press in France.

LE TEMPS.

The ELIXIR GODINEAU is now constantly talked of by the press, it is the constant subject of their articles and the talk of town and country: it is a first class strengthening and restoring tonic of miraculous power.

L'AUTORITE.

The marvellous properties of the ELIXIR GODINEAU having been duly proved by various experiments, this powerful specific is now universally recommended as the best remedy against anaemia, tuberculosis and all cases of exhaustion of the organic system in general.

LE FIGARO.

To make gold, and find out the secret of ever-lasting youth; such were the two problems which alchemists had tried to solve. The progress of science has shown the uselessness of the first, but it facilitated, on the other hand, the working out of the second.

Following out the eminent professor's theories a Paris chemist of high standing, with the assistance of eminent practitioners, has prepared the Elixir bearing his name the ELIXIR GODINEAU, the effects of which are surprising.

LE MOT D'ORDRE.

Several truly marvellous cures effected by the ELIXIR GODINEAU, and which have been echoed far and wide, have given this specific universal popularity. Henceforth anaemia, rachitis, paralysis, senile degeneration will cease to exist. The ELIXIR GODINEAU rapidly suppresses all these affections produced by partial or general exhaustion of the organic system.

L'EVENEMENT.

The fairy tale of the fountain of youth is now a true and real fact; old age still scatters a few wrinkles on the face, a few snowy flakes in the hair, but it can no longer chill the hearts of men to whom the high-kettled spiritness of a youth of twenty years of age, is restored by the ELIXIR GODINEAU, one of the valuable conquests of modern science.

L'ECHO DE PARIS.

The great success of the ELIXIR GODINEAU increases from day to-day, and is fully justified. This powerful specific restores health and vigor every day to numberless invalids whose cure was despaired of All weakened or debilitated organic systems are speedily strengthened after treatment with the ELIXIR GODINEAU, the effect of which is as sure as it is rapid.

Sole Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon.

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CHEMISTS,

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Price per bottle Rs. 14. Course of 3 bottles Rs. 40.

PACKING FREE. TRANSIT CHARGES EXTRA.

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Trade Mark

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LIBERAL TERMS AND EVERY FACILITY TO SUITABLE MEN.

FOR ANYTHING IN HARDWARE STORES, ETC.

Inquire at

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

April 9.

S S Homayun, Hannah, Calcutta.
S S John Sanderson, Hardy, Cardiff.
S S Lightning, Tobitt, Busreh.
S S Braunfels, Theyer, Hull.
S S Lhasa, Woollatt, Karachi.

DEPARTURE.

April 10.

S S Caledonia, Ashbury, Marseilles.
S S Falls City, Gething, New York.
S S Waroonga, Evans, Busreh.
S S Dilwara, Babb, China and Japan.

The following vessel obtained its port clearance on Saturday:—

S S Bamora, Leech, Busreh.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Clan Macendo for Antwerp, etc.
Steamer Ferrera for Mahomerah.

S S Homayun:—The B. and P. S. N. Co's steamer Homayun, 2731 tons, Captain J Hannah, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S S John Sanderson:—The steamer John Sanderson, 2081 tons, Captain M T Hardy, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Cardiff, with ballast.

S S Lightning:—The B I S N Co's steamer Lightning, 2134 tons, Captain S Tobitt, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and 141 passengers.

S S Braunfels:—The W. and A. Graham Co's steamer Braunfels, 3558 tons, Captain J A Theyer, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hull, with a general cargo and 10 passengers.

S S Lhasa:—The B I S N Co's Karachi mail steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain A E Woollatt, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and 168 passengers.

S S Falls City:—The Volkart Bros' steamer Falls City, 2916 tons, Captain F H Gething, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for New York, with a general cargo.

S S Waroonga:—The B I S N Co's steamer Waroonga, 1341 tons, Captain E M Evans, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo.

S S Dilwara:—The B I S N Co's China and Japan mail steamer Dilwara, 3459 tons, Captain T P Babb, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for China and Japan Ports, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Bamora:—The B I S N Co's steamer Bamora, 1877 tons, Captain G A Leech, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 6 passengers.

EXPORT

April 9.

S S Kaisar-i-Hind for London:—1000 cwts. castor seed, Louis Dreyfus; 14 bales sheep skin, 8 bales goat skin, G H Bandally; 10 bales sheep skin, 5 bales goat skin, H J Jakaria; 11 cases mica, C T Bowring and Co; 6 bales cotton, R Palanjee and Co; 59 bales tobacco, Cox and Co; 220 cwts casein flour, C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Lena for Hamburg:—495 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co; 605 bales cotton, 601 cwts ajowanseed, Volkart Bros; 21 cwts gum kadaya, P Cooverjee; 55 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha.

S S Lena for Genoa:—1000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 6000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Eastern Merchant for New York:—300 cwts gum kadaya, Narsee Mooljee.

S S Yashida Maru for Kobe:—1300 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha.

S S Yashida Maru for Yokohama:—300 bales cotton, Osaka M Kaisha.

S S Kiddernore for Haiphong:—29 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Siam Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Killachand Devchand; 200 bales cotton, Nanalal Manilal; 100 bales cotton, W Assoomall; 1000 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 300 bales cotton, Sassoon J David.

S S Liverpool Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton, Killachand Devchand; 200 bales cotton, Sassoon J David; 500 bales cotton, Currimbhoy and Co; 700 bales cotton, Yokohama K Kaisha; 2400 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Liverpool Maru for Osaka:—1000 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 3200 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha.

S S Liverpool Maru for Yokohama:—1000 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 800 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha.

IMPORT

April 9.

S S Nirvana from Rangoon, Agents B I S N Co:—88744 bags rice, 198 bags green peas, 806 bags white beans, 750 bags orid, 250 bags chora, 3050 bags cotton seed, 402 bags millet, 541 bundles 700 pieces board, 239 pieces posts, 487 pieces planks, 1508 pieces decks, 1352 pieces pieces teak squares, 26265 pieces 8372 bundles scantling.

S S Frankby from Rangoon, Agents Scindia Steam N Co:—54856 bags rice, 50 bags cardamum, 1042 bags white beans, 50 bags castor seed, 873 bags orid, 480 bags chola, 50 bags plumbago.

S S Karroo from New York, Agents W and A Graham and Co:—10 bales paper, 100 cases sterilized milk, 19 boxes 12 packages ink, 25 cases cigarettes, 67 cases malted milk, 18 bubbles alizarine paste, 131 cases lanterns, 208 bubbles lubricating oil, 12 boxes clonks, 16 cases lantern globes, 2932 cases lubricating oil, 40 bubbles 30 H/B grease, 11 packages paste, 56 bubbles aniline dyes, 12 pieces cane mills, 292 bars silver.

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 203. Prices Rs. 1-8 Liberal Commission to Agents and Local sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 53, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

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Resharpened bright and keen as new. As. 8 each. New Handles fitted Re. 1-0-0 each. Kropp Razors Rs. 5-8 Wilkinson Crown and W. Razor Rs. 5-8 All above Post Free. New and Ordinary Blades, etc. stocked. Surgical Instruments Repaired.

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from any trouble, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our 'Lotus Boney' Safe remedy of nature. 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 dram Rs. 4. Postage Extra. Ask for Free particulars to:

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(Dept. Eye.) 5540

HINDU CONFERENCE AT HARDWAR.

POLICY OF N. C. O. APPROVED.

(Associated Press.)

HARDWAR, April 9.

The Hindu Conference began its sittings to-day when the Maharaja of Kassim Bazar in welcoming the delegate swarned the Hindus against the disruptive forces of western civilization. He deprecated Dr. Gour's marriage Bill and urged stopping cow slaughter through personal efforts and not through legislation.

Pandit Dindayal in the course of a significant presidential address reviewed the present situation and said Swarajya was the only remedy for our various ailments. He praised the Non-Cooperation movement and urged Hindus to suspend religious and sectarian differences for the national good. He condemned the Brahmin-non-Brahmin controversy and advocated Hindi as the national language. He described Buddhists as Hindus and proposed sending a mission to Java, Bali, Sumatra to establish brotherhood with Hindus. He exhorted Hindus to obtain the unfettered flow of Ganges at Nerora. He concluded by suggesting the constitution of a forceful Hindu organisation.

KARACHI SPRING MEETING.

"LIKELY TO BE MOST SUCCESSFUL"

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, April 9.

Karachi Spring Meeting, which starts on Tuesday the 12th and continues on Thursday and Saturday looks like being the most successful race meeting ever held in Karachi. Well-known trainers are already on the spot with strings of horses that have figured at Bombay, Poona, Meerut, Gwalior, Lucknow, Lahore and elsewhere. T. Harrison, G. Bleach, C. A. Churchwood and several Arab owners are to be seen. Jockeys include Selman brothers, Mitchell, Quinn, Trahan, Bowley, and Bullock as well as many other Indian jockeys. Latterly many alterations and improvements have been made on the race course which make for comfort and convenience of the race-goers.

POSTAL STRIKE AT LUCKNOW.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, April 9.

The enquiry held by Mr. Malan, I.C.S., attached to the P.M.G.'s office into the postal strike shows that the strike arose through a postman wishing that a relative of his should be given a free ride in a postal lorry.

It has been explained to the postmen that their allegations of abuse and treatment by the Postmaster were unfounded, that they themselves were entirely in the wrong, and that they had no justification for going on strike, and that they have been liable to dismissal, fine and even imprisonment.

It has been decided to treat them leniently and to give them another chance. The only punishment would be fine amounting to three days' pay in each case to six of the ringleaders. Postmen had submitted a list of their grievances; these were dealt with seriatim and action has been already taken or is to be taken.

C.-IN-C. ON TOUR.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 6.

His Excellency Lord Rawlinson is due to arrive Karachi to-day and will tour in Baluchistan including Champ and Peshin, and thereafter visit Dera Ismailkhan, Jandola, Ladha, Tochi and Bannu, returning to Simla on the 21th instant.

INCREASE IN SCHOLARSHIP GRANTS.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, April 9.

A notification has been issued by the local government to-day, intimating increase in the number and value of school and university scholarship sin future. High school scholarships are to be raised from 41 to 60 and in value from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 per month. An annual grant of Rs. 12,000 is to be made as special contribution to University College, Rangoon for scholarships in the intermediate and higher courses. The effect of the grant is expected to enable 10 per cent. of the students in University College to receive free tuition. University scholarships are open to pupils of any recognised school.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 9.

There has been a fairly general demand on market to-day in coal section. There are buyers for a number of higher grade stocks but script is difficult to obtain. Jute section ruled firm without much business passing. Cotton shares opened steady and a good deal of business was put through in Dunbar at about 415. Indo-Burma Tin found buyers upto 5/12. British India Corporation, ordinary and deferrrd were in demand. Following were the closing quotations—Coal Bansdeopur 41/4, Jute Howrah 41, North Brook 62, Reliance 41, Miscellaneous: Agra United 8, Bonded Warehouse a 900 b 112/8, c 180 d 22/8, British India Corporation defd. 14/12, Central Hydraulic Press 256/8, Dunbar Cotton 419/8, Gloster Jute (debs) 86/8, Fort William Jute (debs) 86, Gourepore Jute (debs) 89/8, Purnea Rice 5/8, Spence Hotel 12/8, Sphere Insurance 4, Sutna Stone and Lime 417/8, Walford Transport Company 7/4.

Government Securities at 3½ per cent, were quoted at 56/4 to 56/8, small lots at 56/10 to 56/14, War Bonds (short loans) 99/8 to 100, 1925 99/6 to 99/12, 1928 99/6 to 99/12 per cent.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling three and eleven and sixteenth pence. Demand Bills one shilling three three-fourth pence.

THE GARDNER CA

Economy of operation and upkeep, united with comfort, style, roominess and roadability. This sentence, in a few words, describes the GARDNER LIGHT-FOUR. It is the last word in motor-cars. Owners testify that the thousands of GARDNER Cars now in use are perfectly satisfactory and 100 % value . . . . .

4-cyl: bore 3½", Stroke 5", detachable cylinder head. Westinghouse two-unit system. Wheelbase 112". Five Passenger Touring.

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Provides a flood of light, which illumines the full width of the road, including side ditches, and WITHOUT GLARE.

This is the big point in the Stewart Lens—complete and adequate illumination WITHOUT GLARE.

Gives complete illumination, because the light is diffused at its source (the light bulb) before it reaches the reflector.

Not only provides 100 per cent light but a light that is safer to drive by than ordinary headlights.

Because it gives no glare, the Stewart Lens can be used for city driving, with full lights turned on, with perfect safety and without danger.

The design is based on scientific principles. Consists of a cup-shaped glass bowl which surrounds the light bulb. The outer surface is covered with a series of curved elevations; the inner surface is ribbed.

The Stewart Lens will fit any car. Can be installed on any headlight in a minute's time. There is only one size; one model.

The prices is Rs. 3-12 per pair, complete with instructions. At this popular price the Stewart Lens is within reach of every car owner.

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PRICE LIST FREE.

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LAHORE.

Literature and Art.

(FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.)

ANTI-GANDHISM.

"Gandhi or Aurobindo?" By B. C. Chetterjee, with a foreword by the Hon. Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sashtri. Published by S. C. Roy, 10, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

This is a little pamphlet written by Bengali barrister. It is written in an effective and occasionally eloquent style. It is an appeal to Mahtma Gandhi to give up the N. C. O. Movement because it is bound to end sooner or later in violence and bloodshed as did that of Mr. Aurobindo Ghose about a dozen years ago. The paper which was known as "Bande Mataram" (edited by Mr. Ghose) preached non-violence but it was followed by "Yugantar", wholly and unblushingly revolutionary paper. This ought to open Mr. Gandhi's eyes according to the author, to the fact that his N. C. O. Movement will also have a tragical red ending. Mr. Chatterjee advises Mr. Gandhi to remember and act upon the words of Mr. Ghose, which he wrote when he was expecting to be deported. Those words were: "I recommend the u of partial Swaraj as a step and means to wards complete Swaraj."

In spite of the ability of the author handling his subject, many foolish ideas, partial truths and historical Misinterpre ations are to be found in this pamphlet. We shall point out some of them here. Mr. Chatterjee starts with the statemen that Mr. Ghose should be followed, be cause he is the high priest of life, and not the high priest of renunciation as Mr. Gandhi is. Pray, is Mr. Ghose leading the life of a citizen of this country or that of a recluse at this moment? Of course he is recluse! And Mr. Chatterjee forgets tha no one but a Statesman could have don what Mr. Gandhi did in South Africa about a generation ago. Mr. Gandhi is not religious man to whom politics is a new subject. He knows all about it, and that is exactly why he is so successful in India at the present moment.

The pretty, prejudiced and mistaught Hindu comes out in the author when writes that Islam did less in eight centurie for India than what Great Britain has don in one hundred end fifty years. We have not the slightest desire to be unjust to the British but we must say that their construc tive work is very much less than that of the Moslems in India. Both the Mahome dans as well as the British brought in new s of civilization in this country which or are the highest in the world of eir respective epochs. But what a difference there is in their effects on Indians! Islamic civilization never clashed with Hindu civilization, for the Hindus went on dreaming, constructing and creat ing things in their own way under the Moslems. There is no interruption in Hindu arts, literatures, etc., in Islamic India. They were healthy plants that went on putting forth fine flowers fruits. But in British India, our soul is crushed. We had become incapable of creating any thing great in art or literature or science until very recently. We became mere mimics. We learnt to laugh at our own past! Fortunately the dawn of a better period has now come!

Mr. Chatterjee blames Mr. Gandhi for appealing to the emotions of the people rather than to their reason and yet he considers himself, to be a student of his tory! Does he imagine that the leaders of the French Revolution,—Mirabeau, Danton and Robespierre appealed really to the reason of the French masses? Does he imagine that all the Bolsheviks' reasons have been convinced by Lenin's books or speeches? With Mr. Chatterji's ideas abou a leader, no man can ever become leader, we are sure! The French Revolu tionists would have been able to do nothing if they had been all. The time thinking of history. Mr. Chatterjee might well remember that all history is not yet written. A good deal of it remains to be yet written.

Some of the author's ideas are foolish or devoid of the sense of proportion. He prophesies solemnly that the prospect of the Turkish Treaty being revised is fast ceasing to be even a pious hope. But hardly three months have passed since he wrote those words when we are feeling almost certain of seeing the Treaty of Sevres modified! Then again he thinks that as our exceptional politicians are on the level of ordinares political men in free countries we can do nothing until the whole of the country is politically educated. There is no sane man in India who thinks that had Mr. Tilak been born, say, in England or the United States, he would have remained an ordinary, obscure politician! We feel almost certain that he would have become a famous politician wherever he had been born.

The account given of the Swadeshi and Boycott Movement in Bengal from 1906 is interesting and well written, but of course we do not grant that the older movement was a success whilst the present one is a failure. If Mr. Aurobindo Ghose succeeded in keeping Bengalis from enter ing Legislative Councils, so too has Mr. Gandhi. If Bengal succeeded in boycotting British goods then, so has the India led by Mr. Gandhi succeeded to-day: If the spirit of nationalism created by "Bande Mataram" leapt from Bengal into th Punjab and Maharastra, so has the spirit of nationalism created by Mr. Gandhi in Gujerat leapt into not one or two pro vinces only, but into the whole of India!

We fully agree with the another that without widespread national education, Indians cannot hope to achieve much. But what is National Education? Have half dozen Indians agreed about its meaning yet?

INDO-ARYANS IN ASIA.

"India as known to the Ancient World." by Gauranganath Banerjee. Published by the Oxford University Press.

India traded with other parts of Asia from very early times. Either in the wake of commerce or otherwise, religion also spread, especially towards the East. Thanks to the industry of European scholars, a mass of information is now available regarding the spread of Indian civilisation and of Indian commodities abroad. Dr. Gauranganath Banerjee has done a distinct service to the students of history by summarising the results of up to-date research within the space of about 75 pages. The evidence as well as the con clusions being set forth under different headings representing different parts of the ancient world, the reader will feel as if so many distinct volumes have been boiled down and served to him in a digestible form without tedious details and bewilder ing discussions.

In the days of King Solomon, about nine centuries before Christ, Indian rice, pea cocks, and sandalwood had already been imported into Babylon. In the 7th cen tury B.C. an Assyrian emperor received presents of Indian elephants. In the 5th century B. C. Indian timber was used in palaces by Babylonian builders. Trade with Egypt flourished under some of the Roman emperors. Pliny has recorded that the empire was being drained of wealth by India annually to the extent of 550 mil lions of sesterces, believed to be equivalent to about 80 lakhs of rupees, and Roman coins have been found in large numbers in India. The political relations that sub sisted between north-west India and the empires outside were perhaps more or less temporary. The exchange of commodities was more continuous. Exchange of ideas also occurred. The motives of sending em bassies to Rome are not quite clear. No invasion by sea seems to have been appre hended. Perhaps a spirit of adventure prompted Indians to pay a visit to Rome.

It is said that Christians made a saint of Buddha and that Josaphat is only a corruption of "Bodhisattwa." The lan guage and religion of the Indo-Aryans spread chiefly towards the East. The Chinese emperors also received embassies from India, imported a large number of priests, and caused Sanskrit books to be translated. Dr. Banerjee's remark, that in 526 Bodhidharma and many of his co re ligionists were driven to seek a new home in China by the downfall of Buddhism in the land of its birth needs reconsideration, for testimony of Chinese travellers shows that the time had not yet arrived to speak of such downfall. The rulers of Magadha were still generously supporting the Na landa University, though the revival of Brahmanism was equally patent.

The most remarkable vestiges of Indian civilisation outside India are found in Siam, Cambodia and Java. At Ankor Vat the scenes from the Ramayana carved on four sides of a temple cover more than a thousand yards. One of the temples at Boro-Budur is said to be the greatest in Asia. The statues therein are counted by the thousand and its alto and bas-reliefs cover a length of about three miles. The artistic value of these remains is said to be unequalled. Before the advent of Bud dhism the gods worshipped were chiefly Shiva, Ganesh and Vishnu, and many of the inscriptions are in Sanskrit. Dr. Banerjee's pages are as full of eloquence as of facts.

INDIAN EXCHANGE.

THE INDIAN EXCHANGE PROBLEM: By F. V Rushforth (Oxford University Press).

We recommend this little brochure to all who desire light upon one of the en grossing puzzles of the day. The reader who comes to it conversant with the ele ments of the subject, will find in it a serviceable commentary upon the Report of the Babington-Smith Committee as well as upon the action of Government in the matter from the date of that Report. It is all the more effective in not being an out-and-out *apologia* either for the Gov ernment or for the Committee. But, of course, it is very far from being a com plete exposition of the knotty problems with which it deals. For one thing, it does not take account of the state of the metallic and paper currency in India and in England, and neither friend nor foe can fully explain the break-down of the Indian Gold Exchange Standard, who does not fully allow for the War inflation of these. The essay bristles with equations and formulae and algebraical signs, and as said above, only such readers as have already been initiated into the mysteries of the subject, will be able to follow the argument. For them it will be a timely and a valuable publication. They can see from it quite clearly what the Cross-Rate is, and how it affects and how it does not affect our exchange. But if it was the aim of the author to present the whole subject of exchange and unravel its pur plexities for the man of general culture about town, who assumes that if a subject takes him out of his depth it cannot possibly be *his* fault, he ought to have attempted to present it in an un-mathematical form. B and b, C and c, R and r, A and a, each varying by itself and also in response to variation in any of the others,—is a propo sition which only the trained specialist can be expected to handle, noting both where and how the various threads approach and diverge and act and react upon one another.

A NEW MAGAZINE FOR WOMEN.

Stri Dharma; The Indian Women's Maga zine. A monthly in English with Vernacular Supplements, edited by Mrs. Dorothy Jina rajadasa and Mrs. M. E. Cousins.

The number of English magazines for In dian Women is increasing. We had the Indian Ladies' Magazine and recently Miss Reuben started, "Hind Mahila," and now we have 'Stri Dharma' edited by two highly educated women like Mrs. Jinarajadasa and Mrs. Cousins. In the March number of the magazine, we find a couple of interesting poems, a very observant article entitled 'Im pressions of Women's life in North India' by Mrs. Cousins, and another on "The necessity for educating girls by Sister Subbalakshmi Ammal. The sections called "News of Women all the World Over, and Notes and Comments wil be found very interesting also. We wish the magazine all the success it deserves.

FREEDOM'S BATTLE.

"Freedom's Battle" by Mahatma Gandhi; "Swaraj in One Year", by Mahatma Gandhi; "India's will to Freedom,' by Lala Lajpat Rai; "How India can be Free," by C. F. Andrews; "At the Point of the Spindle," by Srimati Sarala Devi Chaudh rani; "The Soul of India" by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. The Ethics of Passive Resistance. Published by Ganesh and Co., Madras.

The reprint of Mahatma Gandhi's speeches and writings, as also of Lala Lajpatrai's in convenient bookform, and of articles by other distinguished leaders in beautiful booklet is very opportune and Messrs. Ganesh and Co., deserve to be con gratulated for it. The Non-Cooperation Movement is taking such firm stoot in India that, as Mr. C. Raj Gopalachariar in his valuable introduction to "Freedom's Battle" says, "the best preparation for anyone who desires to take part in the great battle now going on"—and may we add for any one who wants to have a correct idea of the scope and aim of the movement—"is a silent study of the writing and speeches" presented in these volumes.

"URDU."

A quarterly journal published by th Anjuman-i-Taraqqi-e-Urdu, Aurangabad Annual subscription Rs. 8. single copy Rs. 2.

Notices have, from time to time, ap peared in the columns of "The Chronicle" showing what efforts the "Anjuman-i-Taraqqi-e-Urdu" has been making with a view to raise the Urdu language to the standard of a thoroughly scientific and up-to-date language. For this purpose a band of earnest men is busy with translating Western books on *all* subjects and coming suitable and appropriate terms Up till now a number of useful books have been translated and published.

A few original publications on Psychology and Political Economy have also been pub lished. Professor E. G. Browne's "Litera History of Persia" and Syke's "History of Persia have also been translated and, when published, will form a valuable addition to the literature of this country.

But the Anjuman has now widened its activities and has started the publication of a quarterly magazine from the commence ment of this year. It is hoped that the wellwishers of Urdu will hail its advent with enthusiasm. The first number spreads over 184 pages and contain thoughful and brightly-written articles. The place of honour has rightly been given to an extremely beautiful article on Ghalib from the pen of the late Dr. Abdur Rah man Bijnauri, who is one of the best scholars that the Aligarh College has pro duced. This appreciation of Ghalib was to form part of *edition de luxe* which the deceased contemplated bringing, and now through this magazine it has for the first time seen the light of day. It is a scholar ly review of the poet's achievements in the realm of song. The critic points out that of all the world-poets Ghalib bears a close affinity to Goethe. And this view is shar ed by Dr. Iqbal who says:—

Alas, thou art sleeping in ruined Delhi,
While thy fellow-bard is resting in a garden at Weimar

The learned writer thinks that to com pare Ghalib with shakespeare, Wordswort and Tennyson is to ridicule what is best in poetry and criticism. There is no doubt that a day will come when Ghalib, like Omar Khayyam, will become a world-poet, and attain an undying renown which is rightly his due.

Other articles are also very scholarly and afford interesting and instructive reading. We wish every success to this new venture in the Urdu literature.

Z. A. B.

THE INDIAN REVIEW.

The March Number of the "Indian Review" opens with a striking contribution on "The South African Indians" from the pen of Mr. Joseph Royeppen B.A. (Can tab), Bar-at-Law and Attorney of the Supreme Court of Transvaal who took prominent part in the South African In dian struggle. In view of the publication of the Report of the Asiatic Enquiry Commission, Mr. Royeppen's views on its disappointing recommendations and his suggestions for the future will be read with particular interest. Mr. S. K. Sarma writes on the "Imperial Budget." "Euro pean Politics" is a running commentary on European affairs by "An Englishman" who writes with evident knowledge of the complex situation in that distracted con tinent. Other articles of interest include "The Imperial Bank Scheme" by Mr. B. Ramachandra Roa, M.A., L.T., F.R.E.S., "India's Debt to European Scholars" by Mr. M. S. Ramaswami Iyengar, M.A., "Azar-i-Khudi or the Secrets of the Self" by Prof. M. Naimur Rahman, "Justice in Ancient India" by Mr. K. S. Ramaswami Sastri, B.A., B.L., "Currency in Indian States" by Rao Bahadur M. V. Kibe, "Hindu Law Reform" by Messrs. T. V. Seshagiri Aiyar, M.L.A., and K. N. Raja gopalan, B.A., (Hons). "Mr. Gandhi through English Eyes" is a symposium of appreciations culled from the writings of Sir Valentine Chirol, Mr. Percival Landon, Col. Wedgwood and Mr. C. F. Andrews.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE INDIAN THEATRE.

There is no reason why our Indian theatre proprietors should not alter the fare that they provide their audiences with. It will not pay! I do not believe it, be cause so long as we have the Indian setting and atmosphere, they will always attract Indian audiences. What the theatre proprietors in India should do, if they want to be educative influences is to study the costumes, manners, etc., of old times in a historical spirit. The historical spirit is totally lacking in our arts at present. Look at our painters. They clothe Sita as a modern Bengali or Marathi woman, whilst in faot, she was from the United Provinces not of to-day, but of about three thousand years ago! The Indian made cinema films are equally deficient in this respect, and therefore they do not command respect in foreign countries. The costumes of each province and period of history must be carefully studied. Then there is the scenery to be carefully painted in the realistic type of theatre. For this purpose money must be spent freely and generously. Men who do not know how to draw and paint correctly, should not be given com missions to paint curtains for the theatres. They degrade the Indian theatre by their hideous daubs.

After all, it is best because natural, that women should take the part of women in the plays. If better class, talented women are unwilling to take up the acting pro fession in India, we must get hold of *demi-moudaines*, and the prostitutes proper for the purpose. If they are paid well, I am sure they will do very well as actresses, because many of them have great talents latent in them. It will do them and Indian Society good, if they were to join theatrical companies. They are unhealthy or dangerous at present, but they will then be turned into not only useful citizens, but into educative influences.

Then again actors are not only born but also made. Therefore a training school for actors must be started in this country as soon as possible.

PHAROS.

THE SPINNING WHEEL.

WHAT IT CAN ACHIEVE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

GODHRA, April 7.

A meeting was held last night, Mr. L. R. Tairsee, President elect Ghalod Taluka Con ference, presiding, when Mr. Dalal Yajnik explained the resolutions recently adopted, the All-India Congress Committee. Mr. Yajnik said the Gujarat was asked to collect five lakhs for the Tilak Fund, enrol three lakhs Congress members and introduce 66,000 spinning wheels before June 30. The total membership was 30,000 now and wheels not more than one-fourth of what are required in British Gujarat. Mr. Yajnik exhorted young men to enrol as National volunteers,—soldiers of Swaraj.

President emphasised the necessity of spinning wheels, pointing out that our appeals did not reach Englishmen's ears, which were in their stomach and that the way to their hearts lay through their stomachs. The *charka*, he said, would be most efficacious in producing Swadeshi cloth and boycotting Manchester goods and hitting Englishman in the most vital part.

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